B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 151 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th June	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,082
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st „	DELTA... ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA*	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA† ..	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers, †Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
27th June ..	VARELA ..	Buscreh via K'chi 4-45 p.m.
2nd July ..	BANKURA ..	Buscreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
9th „ ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th June	29th June
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kamey-ama	4469	17th Aug	31st „
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th „	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi vis., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 152.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. C.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital Fl. 60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
IS
To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years.
To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.
To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.
To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.
What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—1°, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
C. I. OFFICE :—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for English and French. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, New High School, for Girls, Fort.
A R10664

WANTED—AN Energetic CANVASSER for Fire and Marine Insurance. Apply stating terms Box, 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10634

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Mills in Calcutta, only experienced need apply. Approximate salary Rs. 200. Apply ACME OIL MILLS, CO., 38, Sadar Ghat Road, Shivpore, (Howrah).
A 19958

WANTED—A.I.C.P.S. or a SUB.ASSTT. SURGEON for Majur Hospital, pay Rs. 75 plus 5 to Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply SECRETARY, Majur Office, Mirjapur, AHMEDABAD.
A R10658

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—S U B AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

WANTED—A GRADUATE with some legal knowledge and with good command over English and Gujarati languages to assist the secretary of an Association. Apply Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19974

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER with Sanskrit for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda. One good at games especially cricket will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating age, qualifications, previous service, if any and pay required.—K. L. GOKHALE, In charge Dewan, Bansda State, via Billimora.
A 19993

ELECTRICAL STOREKEEPER WANTED—Age 25-35, having practical experience with parts of dynamos for, train lighting accumulators, wiring accessories, cables, etc. Must be methodical but smart and also capable of conducting correspondence. Salary Rs. 120 rising to 200 plus 15 per cent allowance, Provident Fund, etc. Starting pay will depend on ability, and the post is one of incresing responsibility. State details of education, training and experience with salaries received and dates in chronological order and send copies only of testimonials. Application to be in own handwriting. No applicant will be interviewed until called for. CONTROLLER OF STORES B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalakshmi.
A 19981

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET to Hindus only, a specious FLAT at "Anand Mahal", Chowpatty. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor, there or 23, Medows Street.
C R10672

BOARD & APARTMENTS

WANTED—BOARD RESIDENCE Indian Family. Any religion, caste, by young man, good position. Apply Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R10678

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialized Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10661

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Two original SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 351 and 352 of the Moon Mills Co., Ltd., of Rs. 1,000 each standing in the name of Mr. Jetha Anandjee deceased are lost by the owner, whose nephew has applied to the Company for four new shares of the above Company of Rs. 250 each bearing Nos. 895 to 898. Any one having any claim over these shares should notify the same to the Company at 70, Forbes Street, Fort within seven days of notice hereafter which time the new 4 share certificates above referred to will be delivered to the present owner, Ranchhoddas Mooljr.
Dated 27th of June 1924.
PB R10609

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21988

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10560

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOGERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1924, the Registered Office of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will be removed from Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort Bombay, which will henceforth be the Registered Office of the Company.
19997

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, to TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

S. A. H. SITWELL.
N. M. MURRAY (Officiating),
Managing Governors.
C19853

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AS declared by the Chairman at the Meeting of the Company held on the 21st June, 1924, the poll demanded at the meeting on the following resolution will be taken at Mornarjee Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY next the 27th June, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m.

"That the Capital of the Company, be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each), and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share, secondly, by returning Rs. 10 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as fully paid-up and by issuing to the holder of each of such fully paid up shares another fully paid up share of Rs. 15 each to the intent that the holder of each fully paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof 2 fully paid shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 10 in cash, thirdly, by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up, fourthly, by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 33 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid up of the company which have been issued and are now outstanding, and fifthly, by issuing 400,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each."

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1924.

DAMODAR SADASHIV VELANKAR, of Adivra, in the Ratnagiri Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, on behalf of Himself and other Creditors of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi. ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) LAXMIBAI, widow of the said Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi, of Ville Parle, in the Thana District, (2) MADHUSUDAN JUGGONNATH BABAJI GOSAVI, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, by his guardian-ad-litem Laxmibai, widow of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi for himself and as the heir legal representatives of Dattatraya Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi, the original 3rd defendant by his guardian-ad-litem Laxmibai, widow of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1924. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi deceased, who died at Ville Parle, on or about the 27th day of October, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 17th day of June 1924.

(Sd.) WADIA,
Commissioner.
19992

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2148 of 1924.

KAIKHUSROO FRAMJEE MARKUR, of Bombay, Parsi, Merchant, residing at Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar, deceased, carrying on business in Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) AIMAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar, Parsi, residing at Andheri, near Bombay, (2) DORABJI COOVERJI GUZDAR, (3) ARDESHIR COOVERJEE GUZDAR, (4) BEHRAMJI COOVERJEE GUZDAR and (5) HIRABAI COOVERJEE GUZDAR, all Parsis, by their Guardian ad litem their mother, the said Aimai Cooverjee Guzdar, residing at Andheri, near Bombay ... Defendants.

UNDER O. 1, R. 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar, deceased, that the Plaintiff abovenamed as one of the creditors of the said deceased, Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar, has with the permission of the Court obtained on the 26th day of June, 1924, instituted this suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That all accounts may be taken inquiries made and instructions given for the aforesaid purposes.
(c) That pending the hearing and disposal of this suit a fit and proper person be appointed as Receiver of the estate of the said Cooverjee Hormusji Guzdar with all necessary powers for winding up the business of Guzdar and Co., mentioned in the Plaint and do all acts and things for safeguarding and collecting the said estate.
(d) That the costs of the Plaintiff of the suit may be provided for and such further and other reliefs may be granted to the Plaintiff as may seem fit to this Hon'ble Court.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of September, 1924.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C19998

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATRI HAJI ISMAIL HAROON has contracted to sell to our clients MAHOMED YOUNUS HANIDADAY and AHMED HAJI SIDICK KHATRI, Executors of the WILL of Haji Hussein Vahedina deceased the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments, and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge mortgage, sale, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now formed into one with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at ALI UMER STREET, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1067, New No. 8192 and New Survey No. 815 and Cadastral Survey No. 3294, (Bhuleshwar Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 6089 and Street Nos. 195, 197, and 199, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Ali Umer Street and on or towards the North by the property of Dadoo Miya and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Munshi.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1924.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19995

(Summary of the Writ of Summons.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 433 of 1924.

NARSINGDAS JODHRAJ, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

GANESHDAS JOHARMAL, a firm ..... Defendants.

Summons to answer plaint under S. 27 O. V RR 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII R. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, etc.

THE PLAINTIFFS claim from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 14,253-6-9 with interest thereon at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from the 2nd day of November, 1923 till judgment, costs and further interest.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney, any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19996

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of VASUDEV RAMCHANDRA GODBOLE, a bachelor and a Medical Compounder to a doctor, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR KRISHNA GODBOLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and duly constituted Attorney of Vishnu Ramchandra Godbole, of Bombay, now temporarily residing at Daresalam, in South Africa ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Dated 18th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19999

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAMOPHONE, CASHMERE CARVED DOOR CURTAINS, WIMBRIDGE, DRAWING ROOM CABINET TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD AND DRAWING ROOM SUITES PICTURES BRASS ORNAMENTS CUTLERY CASES GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Under instruction from Evans O. Jones, Esq., and others Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Pratt Building next to Messrs. A. Hyland Ltd., Hughes Road, very solid made-to-order furniture such as oval sliding dining table, chairs, full sized mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Wimbridge drawing room mirror back cabinet show cases office and roll top writing tables book cases Cashmir carved door screens, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites electric table fan and lamps single iron bed, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothe and gown press, lady's chival dressing tables and chest of drawers, hatstand marble top washing tables meatsafe, glass crockery, cutlery platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage and further charge dated the 8th day of October 1923 and 28th day of November, 1923, respectively and made between Haji Mohamed Haji Abdul Sakoor Badshah of the one part and Ardeshir Dadbhoy Baria and Rustomji Dadabhoy Baria of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, or tenement standing thereon situate at Lohar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay fronting the said Lohar Street on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land under old No. 82, New No. 726, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8412 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2832, Street Nos. 384-392 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Lohar Street on or towards the South by the moiety of a sweeper's passage lying between the presently described premises and premises belonging to J. P. Peder on or towards the East by the Sorabji Suntook Lane and on or toward, the West by the premises belonging to the Trustees of Edulji J. Kharas and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenents of the Trustees of the will of the late Edulji Jamshetji Kharas and subsequently by the tenents of the said Nadirshaw Dorabji Patel and bears Cadastral Survey No. 266 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT ALTAMONT ROAD.

Under instructions from G. L. Walker, Esqr., Solicitor, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Altamont Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys, E. table fans, E. ceiling fans and lamps, roll top writing table, glass door silver cabinets, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet toned cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, perambulator, meat safes, aluminium utensils, garden roller, lawn mower, joels fan, iron stove, wall clock, hat stands, easy chairs, cane furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th June, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book-stand, file cabinet, show-case, teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, earrings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

'A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever!'
So Says the Great Poet, & therefore,
YOU MUST SEE
'The BEAUTY of RAJASTAN'
NAMELY
SATEE PADMINEE
OR THE Siege of Chitor
Being the New Historical Jewel Production of Maharashtra Film Co.,
Commencing from To-Morrow
AT THE NOVELTY CINEMA

WEST-END CINEMA
A GORGEOUS STUPENDOUS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
TO-NIGHT
A Daniel Carson Goodman's Masterpiece, the
PHOTO DRAMATIC GEM OF 1924
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
7 Reels with an all-star Cast.
The Programme includes the International News,
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

R. O. H.
HERE'S THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENTS. KEEP YOUR EYES GLUED TO THIS COLUMN.
PATHE

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
National Film Co's.
SATI ANJANI
or
BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
A mighty picture with an universal theme.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"JEALOUSY"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW".
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
SEE THE FEARLESS OUTDOORS GIRL WHO
SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"HAUNTED VALLEY"
A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-drama!
A PATHE SERIAL
PATHE GAZETTE AND A PATHE COMEDY.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays, Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

The AUDIENCE
on last Saturday and Sunday
In the Elphinstone Theatre
were
Simply Infatuated
with
'Ekahi Paisa'
The New Social Sensational Sangit Hindi Play!
Reserve Your Seats At Once
For To-Morrow and Sunday!

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
To-Night for the last time
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Eastern Film Co's.; New Production
BAL SHRINGI
In 6 Splendid Reels.
The Programme includes a fine Comic

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The break in the monsoon continued and the temperature is above normal from East Punjab to Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, North Bengal and Madras and local in Upper Burma.

A few falls have occurred in Gujerat and Konkan.

Chief amounts are:—Diamond Island and Toungoo one and a half inches; Kyaukpu and Sibsagar one: Dhubri three; Shillong two; Cherrapunji thirteen; Darjeeling one and a half; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri five, Mount Abu three quarters; Surat and Mangalore two; Trivandrum one and a half and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension into Bihar.

Earthquake:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at origin about five thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at seven hours twenty-seven minutes this morning.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

After a brief spell of heat, a sharp shower of rain fell on Thursday at about 1-15 p.m. which continued till the evening hours. It gave an appearance of Continuance of torrential showers all throughout the day but a break was witnessed by three o'clock. There were a few more showers between 5 and 6 p.m. The heavy shower in the afternoon, dislocated tramway traffic on several centres for some time and pools of water were seen in many parts of the city.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 26th June 1924.		Total since 1st June 1924.		June 1st to 26th 1922		1923	
	In	Ct	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	25	6	36	25	89	5	82
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	18	8	81	19	50	5	74
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0	10	7	22	21	90	6	22
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0	0	8	63	23	11	5	03

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.726 in.
Temperature of air		85.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		79.2 "
Dew point		76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		75 % "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		90.0 "
Minimum		78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight tc midnight		WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	200
Fall of Rain	inches	0.36
Total fall during the month ..	"	6.33
Do. Do. year ..	"	6.33
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 24th	"	0.03

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m	ft	in	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Th.	26	7	25	24	9	26	1	6	18	5
		19	0	25	1		13	10	21	0
F.	27	8	32	25	3	27	1	53	18	2
		19	56	25	0		14	15	21	0
Sat.	28	23	43	26	0	28	18	07	19	1
		12	37	27	11		5	52	16	2
Sun.	29	10	1	26	7	29	3	11	17	4
		21	28	20	4		15	52	20	6
M	30	10	38	27	2	30	3	47	16	11
		22	8	25	7		16	35	20	1
Tu.	July 1	11	13	27	8	July 1	4	24	16	6
		22	49	25	10		17	15	19	8
W.	2	11	46	28	0	2	5	0	16	2
		23	25	23	11		17	53	19	4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north and east Punjab. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the eastern district only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 116deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mainpuri and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual by about 10deg. in the whole of the province The thermometer rose yesterday to 111deg. at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.83in. rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual at the latter station; night temperature was almost normal in the division. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 110deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 2.50in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and the defect in Cutch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105deg. at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.25in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was higher than usual. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90.0deg. (4deg. above normal) and the minimum 79.4deg. (1deg. above normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over Belgaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in defect in Hyderabad and the central parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the former area and at Belgaum and the minimum in east Hyderabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in Malabar but has not appreciably extended northwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the south Konkan and south Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.79in., Calicut 0.13in., Cochin 0.29in and Trivandrum 1.56in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Kathiawar and the Konkan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 7 hours 30 minutes Indian Standard Time.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 25TH JUNE 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The Arabian sea monsoon remains weak but shows signs of strengthening on the Malabar coast. The Bay monsoon has been active on the Burma coast and in Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Malabar, and local in the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the east Punjab, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Rangoon two inches; Bassein one and a half; Kyaukpyu six; Akyab four; Bhamo one; Gauhati three; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	..	..	0.45	—0 45
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	1.67	—1 62
Lahore	..	..	1.29	—1.29
Hissar	..	0.48	1.31	—0.83
Ambala	..	0.44	2.34	—1 90
Delhi	..	1.21	2.12	—0 91
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra ..	..	0.31	1.63	—1.32
Mainpuri	..	0.10	1.31	—1 21
Jhansi	..	0.06	2.80	—2 74
Cawnpore	..	..	2.43	—2 43
Allahabad	..	0.50	3.45	—2 95
SIND				
Jacobabad	..	..	0.14	—0 14
Karachi	..	..	0.71	—0 71
RAJPUTNA				
Ajmer	..	0.30	1.81	—1 51
Jaipur	..	0.78	1.66	—0 88
Kotah	..	0.93	2.38	—1 45
Mount Abu	0.83	3.42	3.28	+0.14
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.52	—1 45
Dwarka	..	..	1.35	—1 35
Veraval	..	4.93	4.35	+0 58
Rajkot	0 03	8.78	3.53	+5 25
Bhavnagar Para	0 06	2.31	3.74	—1 43
GUJARAT				
Surat	2.50	6.31	6.72	—0 41
Ahmedabad	0.07	0.56	3.61	—3 65
Deesa	..	1.40	1.43	—0 03
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch	..	0.19	3.30	—3 11
Indore	..	1.54	4.83	—3 29
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	..	4.06	5.63	—1 57
Sangor	..	2.02	4 87	—2 85
Hoshangabad	..	1.70	5.01	—3 31
Khandwa	..	0.36	4.5.	—4 10
Akola	..	1.74	4.48	—2 74
Amraoti	..	2.17	5.35	—3 18
Nagpur	..	1.01	7.44	—6 43
Chanda	..	0.52	6.33	—5 81
Raipur	0.06	2.02	7.11	—5 09
KONKAN				
Bombay	0.25	6 36	15.61	—9 25
Ratnagiri	0 06	28.19	25.19	+3 00
Mormugao	..	31.59	26.64	+4 86
Karwar	..	42.64	32.38	10 26
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	..	2.49	3.82	—1 33
Ahmednagar	..	4.12	4.62	—0 44
Poona	..	2.00	4.28	—1 68
Sholapur	0.02	0.77	4.14	—3 37
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.09	—2 42
Belgaum	..	..	..	..
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	..	5.92	6.99	—1 07
Nizamabad	..	2.14	4.76	—2 62
(Indur)	..	0.62	4.57	—3 95
Hyderabad	..	3.03	3.95	—0 92
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	1.79	38.51	32.48	+6 03
Calicut	0.13	35.19	30.63	+5 51
Cochin	0.29	42.14	23.18	18 96
Colombo	0.75	7.44	7.49	—0 05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam		0.38	3.98	—3 60
Bellary		1.22	1.65	—0 43
Cuddapah		0.63	2.58	—1 95
Madras		1.68	1.64	+0 04
Bangalore		4.18	2 59	+1 59
Combatore		4.82	1 50	+3 32
Trichinopoly		0.03	1 21	—1 18
Negapatam		0.40	1 06	—0 66

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.

Chertsey, Kendall, Delagoabay.
Tugela, Olsen, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
Pantaury, Prideaux, Antwerp.
Argun Maru, Ohno, Kobe.
Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Canara for Rangoon.
Steamer Bahadur for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalajyote for Rangoon.
Steamer Tugela for Rangoon.

S S Tugela:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Tugela, 3462 tons, Captain N Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Pantaury:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Pantaury, 2182 tons, Captain J Prideaux, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Argun Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Argun Maru, 4040 tons, Captain M Ohno, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3766 N F. N.F. L Edwards.
2 Vizo, 3243, 3/7, J F and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
7 Elysia, 4062, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
10 C/Brisbane, 4527, L'pool, 2/7, K N and Co.
11 Wakasa Maru, 3504, Japan, 28/6, N Y Kaisha.
14 Cracovia, 4762, Trieste, 1/7, L Triestino.
15 Delta, 9280, Aden, 28/6, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontein, 2,958, Cal. 28/6, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 2/7, B I S N Co.
5 Capa di Monte 3544, Karachi 29/6, L Triestino.
7 Gambhira, 3196, Rangoon, 3/7, M M and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
14 Shuja 3112 Man, 30/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 30/6, T M and Co.
F Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July. Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 15th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 29th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trantenfels due about 25th June, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Kidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 29th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B

EVERY MOTOR ARTICLE WE STOCK IS GUARANTEED TO BE RELIABLEA ND MOST REPUTABLE IN THE STRICTEST SENSE, YOU HAVE OUR ASSURANCE THAT YOU WILL BE FAIRLY AND SQUARELY TREATED IN ALL YOUR DEALINGS WITH US
The
Advance Motor Co.,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "Automotive"
'Phone; 26106.

I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Yi Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Levpore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kerapura due about 28th June, Agent B I S N Co
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 26.

S S Macedonia for London:—3 bales ship skin, 3 bales goat skin, Meyer Nissim; 59 bales hemp, R Ramjiwan; 300 cwts buffalo horns, Lindhabhoy T and Co; 25 bales hemp, Thakersey Mulji and Co; 100 casks goat skin, E A Rahman; 6 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co; 33 bales woollen carpets, 12 bales woollen carpets, Bonner and Co; 2000 cwts oil cakes, N V Velmahomed.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—1650 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 200 cwts cummin seed, 57 cwts turmaric seed, 200 cwts mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1001 cwts myrabollams, Purshotam Mathradas.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—2002 cwts myrabollams, Purshotam Mathradas.

S S Wartenfels for Hull:—271 bales bone snews, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—2002 cwts linseed, Verdhaman Bros; 50 bales hemp, M Talooram.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Purshotam M and Co.

S S Capademonte for Marseilles:—750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Capademonte for Genoa:—79 bales cotton waste, Coutts and Co; 214 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Algic for New York:—140 cwts cashewnuts, I A H Moosa.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—200 bales cotton waste, I A H Moosa.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Verdhaman Bros; 55 bales cotton, H Gopalji.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—220 bales cotton, K M Nathu; 220 bales cotton, L Naranji.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—7 cwts ivory, B Esmayil and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwts ivory, B Esmayil and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—192 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 29 bales cotton, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 26.

S S Merkara from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co Ltd:—100 drums 5 kegs dis. fluid and powder, 1000 plates zinc plates, 10 cases enamel paint, 5 cases 12 casks 133 plus 5097 kegs paint, 73 cases wine, 20 cases beer, 28 cases cheese, 123 ingot copper, 375 drums paint composition, 175 cases provision, 235 cases soap provision and tartaric acid, 203 packages structural work, 66 cases port wine, 470 cases gin, 28 bales shirt clothing, 15 bales blankets, 34 cases ciders, 22 cases art. silk yarn, 56 cases cigarettes, 38 casks tallow, 167 cases biscuits, 56 cases vinegar, 55 packages vinegar oil, 9 cases oil, 19 cases Epsom salt, 12 cases pickles, 77 cases oil varnish, 31 cases spirit varnish, 11 cases candles, 2 drums lubricating oil, 30 barrels grease, 8 cases fans, 12 cases periodicals, 29 cases 35 casks colours, 95 drums Shin's composition, 68 cases medicine, 31 bales wall paper, 151 bales old newspapers, 200 cases soap, 20 kegs white lead, 50 cases Horlick's malted milk, 200 drums saligmum, 100 cases dried milk, 35 cases vegetable black, 25 cases champaigne, 4 bales twine, 43 bags printing type metal, 53 casks cement, 20 cases gripe water, 20 cases tobacco, 20 D/bags gelatine, 10 bales cardboard sheets, 10 cases 4 bales paper, 13 cases quinine, 40 cases marine glue pitch, 45 drums printing oil, 55 drums sanitary fluid, 5 cases cotton, 30 cases sardines, 20 cases syrup, 10 drums printing ink, 250 packages boffers, 9 cases sugar, 9 cases jam, 18 cases confectionery, 36 chests tea, 4 bales wrapping paper, 8 bales writing paper.

From Middlesborough:—4150 bundles G C sheets, 370 bundles fish plates.

From Antwerp:—37 cases cheese, 85 bales straw board, 50 cases champaign, 8 cases vaseline 5 casks vaseline, 25 cases sherry, 28 cases playing cards.

From Port Said:—30 bales cotton.

S S Taransay from Delagoabay, Agents A Harrison:—7468 tons coal.

S S Homestead from New York, Agents Volcart Bros:—23 cases paint, 38 cases varnish, 1140 bags corn starch, 100 bags corn sugar, 30 barrels corn syrup, 30 cases aluminium flat sheets, 16 cases cotton goods, 42 packages 35 cases 338 cases lanterns, 8 cases advertising matter, 20 cylinders Anhydrous ammonia, 28 case aluminium.

S S Jehangir from Glasgow, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—25 bundles 85 packages provision C S.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE. INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

The actuarial report of the valuation of the above Society's affairs for the third quinquennium ending 30th April 1922 by Louis E. Clinton, Esqr., F.I.A. London has just been published and it deserves the attention of all those who are interested in the welfare of the indigenous concerns for economic salvation of the country, as well as of its constituents and prospective insurers. The report shows a *surplus of Rs.* 5,40,203 *in the Ordinary Life Fund of Rs.* 44,67,542 after providing for all possible contingencies and adopting a very stringent basis of valuation. This surplus after setting aside a sum of Rs. 70,825 as reserve to strengthen the valuation. was sufficient for a reversionary bonus at 1½ per cent of the sum assured per annum i.e. *Rs. 75 for the quinquennium*, and it is very gratifying to note that bonus has been declared at the above rate. There is also provision for interim bonus at Rs. 10 per thousand assured per annum for those policies maturing or resulting into claim during the current quinquennium, making the bonus distribution all the more equitable.

The actuary has assumed the future interest and expenses at 4½ per cent and 31 per cent respectively whereas the fund earns a guaranteed minimum interest of 6 per cent and the actual expense ratio in late years has been below 25 per cent. The wide margin left for interest and expenses has served to create a secret reserve, so to say. The mortality table has been applied with an addition of eight years to the age of the assured for absolute protection of the Society against any unfavourable mortality.

On reference to the Insurance Year Book published under the authority of the Government of India one finds that whereas almost all the insurance companies had to write off a considerable portion of their fund as loss on security in recent years there is "nil" against Hindusthan and we understand that its financial arrangement is such that policy holders are not required to bear loss like this. The above arrangement and its high interest earning power and economic management in general have mostly contributed to the excellent valuation result—the highest declared by the Indian offices in recent years.

The Hindusthan is a purely Indian concern conducted on democratic principles under guidance of patriotic leaders—Deshabandhu Das being among others—as Directors—and may unhesitatingly be commended to the prospective insuring public not only in view of the exceptionally sound position it has attained in the 15 years of its existence, but also because the accumulation of India's money in Indian Banks and Life Offices is the only way to build up the capital needed for its industrial enterprises.

EAST INDIA WOOL.

SUGGESTED COMPULSORY DISINFECTION.

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne declared that the suggested compulsory disinfection of East India wool would probably result in securing inferior article and seriously handicapping the carpet trade of England. He suggested that the disinfection, if necessary, should be carried out at the source of supply in order to put all buyers on equal terms and the enforcement of the order should be suspended pending full inquiry.

Mr. Arthur Henderson replied that while the matter was being fully considered no decision had yet been taken. He was not aware of any foundation for Mr. Milne's allegation.—Reuter.

COPPER.

	Bombay, June 26 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	..3/4	70	0	0
Copper	..1/ ..	69	0	0
Copper	.. 1 1/4 ..	69	0	0
Copper American	.. 1 1/2 ..	68	8	0
Copper	.. 1 3/4 ..	68	8	0
Copper	.. 2/ ..	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61	0	0
Panahteka Joint ..	..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars ..	.. .. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai ..	.. .. ..	62	0	0
Lead, Country ..	.. .. ..	18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	..	62	0	0
" " " 1	.. ..	60	8	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,	..	60	8	0
" " 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	8	0
American Copper 3/4 ..	..	70	0	0
do do 1 to 1 1/4 ..		69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay June 9.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan ..	..No. 40 /1	1	11	9
Do.	..No. 42 /2	1	14	3
Do.	..No. 20	1	3	3
Do.	..No. 32	1	8	9

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 132.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.32-5/8
London—Paris Frcs 81.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs 93.70.
London—Rome Liras 99.90
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June, 25.	
Tele. Transfers	1/5 1/32	Quiet.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—6	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/16	Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 26.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	1 1
Shanghai	234
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, June 25.
Rentes 3 per cent.	52 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/16
" " 2 months hence ..	34 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Small Support and business is moderate Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 25.
Stockholm	16.31
Christiania	32.03
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.38
Prague	146.37
	London, June 24.
Belgium	93.75
Athens	255.50
	London, June 25.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	82.00
" Germany ..	18,150,000,000.000
" Italy	100.00
	New York, June 25,
Demand Bills	432.62

WAR LOANS.

London, June, 25.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 89 —3/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	92 1/2—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	.£ 101 1/16—3/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	57 1/8—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% .. (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2—3/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	57 1/2—3/8

	London, June 25.
Conversion Loan	.. £ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	.. „ 101 1/2
7 per cent Indian „	.. „ 114

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 25.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. 3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	.. 4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 ..	.. 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, June 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/3
Bar gold ready, Rs 25/8/
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/14
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/7

London, June 25.

Bar gold ready s. 95-6
Silver ready d. 34/5
Silver forward d. 34-5
TONE OF SILVER—
Weak, China selling forward. Buyers scarce

GOLD.

Bombay, June 26.

Ready :—25—8—0

Vaisa	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	25-9-3	25-9-9		25—8—9
Sravan	25-10-3		25-9 6	25—9—6

Teji Mandi :—
Asad 0—4—0 Gine Rine 16/1/6
Sravan 0—6—0 Gine King 16/2/3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 16.

Ready —81—14—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m.
Asad	81-14-0	82-3-0	82-1-0	82—1—0
Sravan	82-4-0	82-8-0	82-6-0	82—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 1—0—0
Sravan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 67/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1955 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs, 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

Bombay, June 26.

Market closed fairly steady. The following are the closing rates :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 79/8, Central Bank 24/12 and Eastern Bank 85 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 410, Alliance 70, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 690, Century 357/8, Cent India 488/12, Colaba Land 199, Coorla 165, Crescent 231/4, Edw Sassoon 180 xd, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 900, Globe 42/8, Gokak 98/12, Ind Bleaching 210 xd Ind Malwa 370, Jamshed Mfg 135, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1015, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Madhowji 261/4, Mathuradas 280, M Petit 2750, Morarji 2450n, New Great 315, New City 270, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 515, Phoenix 435, Shapurji 220, Sholapur 10.100, Simplex 208/12, Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 585, Tata Mill 147/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1675 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 177/8 xd, B Burma 312/8, B Burma N I 68/12 pr, Bt Burma Pet 5/3, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8 xd, Katni ord 76/4, Katni defd 200, New India Insur 17, Tata Iron ord 17, Tata Iron defd 55, Tata Hydro 777/8, Scindia Steam 5/12.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 132
National Bank	£ 45
Eastern „	£ 6 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	13

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 26.

A further advance of 83 points in old crops and 8 to 16 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. At the opening the market was easier but at the close improved on local short covering and buying of July position. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 25th instant as follows :—

"Good weather July dominating feature. General feeling reacting."

A small advance in new crop was reported in America and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 522½ i.e. Rs. 1½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Brokers were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 521 but again recovered to Rs. 522 on buying by Shroffs and one Japanese firm. Around this level Bazar operators sold causing the prices to give way to Rs. 519½. The market again improved to Rs. 522½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 521½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 519 and closed at Rs. 520 on buying by Jobbers and Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 561½ and gradually improving to Rs. 563 on buying by Shroffs closed at Rs. 562½. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 491 and gave way to Rs. 488½ on selling by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 490 on Shroffs buying. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 537 and Rs. 442 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday with little demand. About 1,000 to 1,200 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	520
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	534
„ „ ..	..Dec/Jan 1925	439
Fine Oomra	..July ..	561 1/2
„ „ ..	..Dec./Jan. 1925	487 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	570	555	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	590
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M G. Mathia	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	521
„ „ Bengal, July	540
„ „ „ Dec./January,	441
Fine Oomra July ..	562
„ „ „ Dec./Jan. ..	439
„ „ „ Aug/Septr ..	595
Good Southerns ..	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

26th June 1924.

New York Market 25th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
28.30	July			29.13	+83
25.36	Oct.	25.20—16	25.13 —23	25.47	+11
24.64	Dec.		24.43—21	24.73	+09
24.40	Jan.			24.48	+08
24.55	Mar.			24.71	+16
24.60	May.			24.72	+12

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.57, lowest 25.06, range .51 points. Spot houses buying, trade fixinf call sales; buying of July New York caused outside and local shorts covering notwithstanding reports of favourable weather.

Liverpool Market 25th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prisees.	Since previous close.
16.59	July	16.57—02	16.49—10	16.49	—10
14.87	Oct.	14.87—	14.80—07	14.78	—09
14.40	Jan.	14.40—		14.31	—09
14.28	Mar.			14.20	—08
14.15	May.			14.08	—07
	Egyptian.				
21.27	July.			21.20	—07
18.72	Nov.			18.63	—09

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York cables :—"Think the market a purchase on reactions."

(2) Slightly warmer, light rains Eastern belt and Alabama, Forecast :—"Central belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy." The crop is making general advance in all sections this week. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 225,000.

(3) American cross rate 4.32 1/8. Market quiet, easier on good crop accounts.

(4) Manchester reports good to-day. Gosho's estimate 69 per cent, crop 11,258,000; Watkin's 70 per cent, crop 11,470,000. Weekly Government weather report very favourable good to excellent progress generally.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under :—

"Crop progressing favourably. Looks lower."

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	1000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	50
Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot Good inquiry	17.11
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	23.60
New York 11 a.m. July ..	28.12—.23
(As known in Liverpool Oct.	25.10—.13
at closing time) Jan.	24.15—.14
New Orleans 10 a. m. July	27.20
.. Oct. ..	24.37

Liverpool, June 25.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C	July ..	16.49—.10
Liverpool ,	Oct. ..	14.78—.09
	Jan. ..	14.31—.09
	Mar. ..	14.20—.08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26.

Months.	Today's price
June	16.93+.24
July	16.65+.16
Aug.	16.05+.12
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.90+.12
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.41—.10
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..
Egyptians :—July	21.55
Nov.	18.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 25.

Months	Previous prices.	To-days price.
June		21.80—.07
July		21.20—.07
August		20.78—.04
September		21.23—.05
October		19.21—.09
November		18.66—.06
December		18.47—.12
January		18.31—.15
Feb.		18.25—.16
March		18.25—.16
April		18.25—.16
May		18.25—.16

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	16.69—.14
July	16.49—.10
August	15.93—.14
eptember	15.37—.08
October	14.78—.09
November	14.53—.10
December	14.40—.10
January	14.31—.09
February	14.24—.08
March, ...	14.20—.08
April	14.14—.07
May	14.08—.07
June	13.99—.07

Tone—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

		Liverpool June	25.
M. G. Bengal			11.25
„ „	Good		11.65
„ „	Fully Good ..		12.05
„ „	Fine		
No. 1 Oomra	Good		11.80
„ „	Fully Good ..		12.30
„ „	Fine		12.80
M. G. Broach	Good		12.65
„ „	Fully Good ..		13.05
„ „	Fine		13.45
M. G. Scinede	Good		11.15
„ „	Fuly Good		11.55
„ „	Fine		11.95

SHARE BAZAR.

26th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	410	410	
Bombay Cotton ..	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing ..	701-4-682-8-95-87-8	691-4	
Century ..	360-56-4	357 8	
Nagpur ..	493-12-87-8-90	487-12	
Colaba ..	191-4-90	188-12	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230-27-8	30-231-4	
Indore ex-divi. ..	370	370	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	315-17-8-13-12	313 12	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	520-16-4	515	
Phoenix ..	437-8	437-8	
Bharuoha ..	195-200	205-220	
Simplex ..	211-4-10	208-12	
Swan ex-divi. ..	800	800	
Swadesh ..	601-4-575-85	80 585	
Pabni ..	305	302-8	
Fazal ..	895-90	895	
Mathuradas ..	280	280	
Tata Mill ..	147-8	147-8	
Globe ..	42-8	42-8	
Mysore ..	105	105	
Madhavji ..	262-8	261-4	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	98-12	98-12	
Edward Sassoon ..	182-8	180	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	130	
Alcock ..	180	177-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	312-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	93-12	93-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	70	70	
Bundi Cement ..	10-8	10-8	
Central E. Mining ..	23	23	
Indian Cement ..	41-4	41 4	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	17-4	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	56-4	55	

AMERICAN MARKET CLOSING PRICE.

New York, June 25.
To-days Prices.

Future at New York	July.. ..	29.13+.83
	Oct.. ..	25.47+.11
	Dec.. ..	24.13+.09
	Jan.. ..	24.48+.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..		10,000
„ „ to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York		
„ „ ..	July	29.13+.83
„ „ ..	October	25.47+.11
„ „ ..	Dec.	24.73+.09
„ „ ..	Jan.	24.48+.08
Spot Cotton at New York ..		30.15+.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		29.40+.69
Futures „ „	July	28.04+.61
„ „ „	October ..	24.69+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		15
Silver Foreign Mined		65 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June. 26.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47	0	0	6	15	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47	0	0	6	15	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50	0	0	7	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12	6	0	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12	0	0	12	8	0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	88	0	0	17	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	65	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	10	0	12	4	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	8	0
Barley	36	0	0	..		
Castorseed	78	0	0	16	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..						
Delivery	40	0	0	5	13	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	11	6			
Wheat, A/S	7—6—3					
Linseed, May	13—5—9					
Linseed Sept.	13	7	3			
Groundnuts J/J ..	79	0	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	80	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17	8	0			
Cotton seed J/J	5	13	6			

CARGO WHEAT.

LONDON, June 25.

Wheat Baril 63¾ lb 47/1½ paid for May shipment to Portugal.

Wheat Australian 49 paid for May shipment to United Kingdom.

Wheat, Choice, White Karachi 47/6 paid for shipment by 15th July to Bristol Channel.

Barley Karachi 32/10½ paid for June/July shipment to Glasgow.

SEEDS.

LONDON, June 25.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm with moderate trade at £18½ to £18 11/16 paid for June/July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay closed firmly held at £10 3/8 sellers for June/July shipment.

Castorseed Bombay £26/4 J/J sellers

LINSEED.

London, June 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July Sellers .. .. £ 20 3/8

Done :—Essier and dearer fair business at the Rise.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
„ J/J Done Buyers .. £ 39
„ Sep./Dec. Paid „ 38/3

London, June 25.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July shipment to Hull at £20 3/8 and for June/July shipment at £20/8/9. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £18/13/9 and for July/August shipment at £18 5/8. In Rapeseed Ferozepore for July/August shipment to Antwerp at £17 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, choice white Karachi for June shipment at 48 and for shipment by middle of July to Bristol Channel at 47/6. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for May shipment at 49. In Barley Indian for July/August shipment at 32/9 afloat and on sample 34/7½. Linseed firm. Cottonseed firm. Linseed oil, firm, wheat, quiet and rice, steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	..
July Sellers	20 4 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	20/8 1/2
Cuban Sugar June Sellers	19/3

SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

Bombay, June 26, 5 p.m.

Ready prices opened around yesterday's closing quotations and improved by 2 as. per cwt; so also Transhipment rates. Purchase inquiry continues on a very limited scale, to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to barely 1200 bags.

Our Forward market has shown an improving tendency by evidencing a rise of 4d. per cwt. in June and July/August/September shipment prices and of 2d. in June/July shipment prices, the market maintaining a firm tone.

S. S. Dongra has sailed from Java with a cargo of 43,000 bags for Bombay.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 23/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/7 per cwt F B H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June July Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/August/September Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th June, 1924.

Cotton	4029 Bales.
Wheat	10.295 cwt.
Linseed	20,720 „
Rapeseed etc	910 „
Gingellyseed	707 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	663 „
Castorseed	3102 „
Ricé	2393 „
Myrabollams	184 „
Cottonseed	Nil „
Mowraseed	773
Gram	2319 „
Juwar	1502 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	367 „
Bajri	2297 „
Coal	3576 Tons

BRASS

Bombay, June 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	.. 3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	.. 1 ..	62	4	0
Do	.. 1 1/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	.. 1 1/2 ..	62	4	0
Do	.. 1 3/4 ..	63	0	0
Do	.. 2 ..	63	0	0

RUBBER.

London, June 25

Plantation First Latex Crepe July .. 10 3/8

Tone,—Firmer and rather better demand but not active owing to sellers reserve.

METALS.

London, June 25.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 1/16
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/8
TIN BLOCK	224

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Bombay, June 18.

Finest Austration Beef Tollow ..	45
„ „ Mutton „ ..	4
Market—Steady.	

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

Bombay Gymkhana (Ireland 2.) ..... 2 goals.
70 R. G. A. (Bunyan 2) ..... 2 goals.

The awfully wet weather on Thursday did not prevent a large crowd from being present at the 70 R. G. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana match which was full of thrills and excitement especially in the last ten minutes when three goals were scored in quick succession and with brilliant efforts. Despite the heavy showers during the whole day, the ground was in good condition though one could notice small pools in some places. Fortunately there was no rain during the game and the ground was devoid of watery patches by half time. The Gunners appeared in full strength but the Gymkhana were without some of their best men. Since his accident Reade has not been fit and may not be able to play this season. The absence of Gillespie and Etherington from the front ranks was a boon to the Gunners who met their match on Thursday. Fortunately Gardiner is back to his place in the Gymkhana second line of defence and his brilliant defensive tactics evoked constant cheers from the spectators. The Civilians were obliged to field a few of their second string. Pitt, Allum and Edwards. The last named played a very good game and always held his own against the military halves though his size was of little use.

The Gunners were the first to attack. Thorn at right wing shot down his line but Houghton poaching made a mess of a sitter. Lowry used his head well and warded off a hard kick by Bunyan. Thorn was doing the most work in the R. G. A. forward line. The ground was rather slippery and players found it hard to keep their feet. Bad judgement invariably resulted in fatal misses by Allum and it was only Gardiner's steadiness that averted a calamity on several occasions. Twice Nicol stood the tests of Davis. The Gymkhana quintette were hardly dangerous by a dash by Edwards and its result for a few moments surprised the Gunners. From the line Edwards brought the ball in and would have shot but for his awkward position and Ireland taking in the situation at a glance had a try which sent the ball through Roberts' legs. This unexpected reverse had the effect of introducing some vim into the Gunners. Thorn in attempting to play at inside right hurt his ankle badly. The Military forwards threatened to score and at miss by Gardiner almost resulted fatally but Allum allowed a deliberate corner and saved the situation. The Gymkhana were leading by a solitary goal at half time. The R. G. A. forwards changed positions in order to make their attack more effective. Play in the latter moiety was faster and more interesting and there were hardly any dull moments. Forwards were dashing and saves were brilliant. A sudden dash by the R. G. A. took the Gymkhana defence by surprise and Gardiner for once could not get out of a tight corner. A short pass from the right gave possession to Bunyan who was charged by Nicol but, though fallen, registered the equaliser. Now both teams merged into the fray with renewed vigour and keenness intent on securing the verdict. The Gymkhana sprung an agreeable surprise in a few minutes. Ireland was away and had only Roberts to beat. The Military goalie however secured the ball but Ireland pounced upon him and kicked the ball into the net off the goalies hands. But there was still a bit of thrill in store for the spectators. From the kick-off the Gunners scored their second equaliser through Bunyan during a melee. The last three goals of the evening were scored in seven minutes. The play of the R. G. A. had very much improved and they were positively aggressive in the closing stages.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana 'A':—Nicol; Gardiner and Allum; Lowry Reid and Hillman; Edwards, Ireland, Pitt, Irvine and Sparshott.

70 R. G. A.:—Roberts; Day and Kennett; Barker Saxon and Robertson; Thorn, Houghton, Bunyan, Davis and Addison.

Referee:—Mr. P. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

City Police v. Mech. Transport.

GYMKHANA 'B' BEAT Y. M. C. A.

The second string of the Gymkhana won comfortably against the Y. M. C. A. 'B' on the Oval on Thursday. The Young men were without some of their best men and put up a poor defence.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana 'B':—James; Leach and Whittington; Livingstone, Whittenbury and Monteith; Waud, Milne, Herd, Sharp and Ekers.

Y. M. C. A.:—McCawley; Koestner and Crawley; Murray, Warder, and Harrison; Sinclair, Smellen, Navayra, Court, Clark and Broadbridge.

Referee:—Sgt. Challis.

OPEN LAWN TENNIS

A DAY OF THRILLS AND SURPRISES

LONDON, June 25.

Wimbledon was again a blaze of colour when the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships were continued to-day, twelve thousand spectators being present in brilliant weather.

The first centre court game was in Men's Singles between the veteran Australian Norman Brookes and A. Rutnam of Ceylon, the latter being defeated by three sets to one. Brookes was uncanny in anticipation and skilful placing and kept Rutnam on run. Brookes showed no signs of tiring and was at his best in the fourth set.

In the second round A. A. Fyzee was beaten by Crawley in three sets, but Jacob beat H. Stoker without losing a set. The American Norris Williams beat the Frenchman Feret by three sets to one.

In Ladies' Singles Miss McKane secured an easy victory over Mrs. Mallory. The winner took the first five games in the first set by a venturesome play and lost only the sixth, while in the second set Mrs. Mallory was outclassed and failed to secure a single game. Mlle Lenglen had another effortless victory in two love sets, and Miss Wills also won her match, giving away only two games.

The first match in Men's Doubles was played on the centre court and the Americans Richards and Hunter defeated Fisher and Peacock, while on the outer court Okamoto and Hoohye were successful. Fakuda and Harada also won their match, as did the Britishers Gilbert and Kingscote.

PRINCIPAL RESULTS.

The following were the principal results.—Men's Singles.—Crawley beat A. A. Fyzee 6-3, 7-5, 6-4; Norman Brookes beat A. Rutnam 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1; Jacob beat H. Stoker 6-3, 7-5, 6-2; Norris Williams beat Feret 6-4, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4;.

Men's Doubles.—Richards and Hunter beat F. M. B. Fisher and J. Peacock 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3; Okamoto and Hooihye beat Lowen and W. Atkins 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Gilbert and Kingscote beat Roup and L. L. Fuminy 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Fakuda and Harada beat E. Lamb and G. Croler Rees 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss McKane beat Mrs. Mallory 6-1, 6-0; Mlle Lenglen beat Miss Clarke 6-0, 6-0; Miss Wills beat Miss Drankfield 6-0, 6-2.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 25.

The long driving golf championship was won at Hoylake to-day by J. Smith of Cantelupe. The competition was for the best aggregate of three of four drives and Smith's three best were 236 yards two inches, 247 yards two feet and 244 yards one foot. Mitchell's aggregate was 666 yards one foot six inches and Duncan's 653 yards.—Reuter.

SIDECAR RACE.

LONDON, June 25.

The sidecar race in the Isle of Man over 150 miles has been won by Tucker on Norton whose speed averaged fifty-one point three miles per hour. Reed was second on Dot Jap. His average was forty-three point eight. He rode his last two laps with broken fork.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 26.

The following are the closing scores in county cricket matches which started to-day:—

M. M. C. versus Oxford University:—At Lords:—M. C. C. scored 328. Titchmarsh made 77 and Moffat 92. Raike took wickets for 112. Oxford have made 48 for 2.

Surrey versus Cambridge University at Oval:—Surrey made 158, Sandham scoring 96 not out. Austin took 5 for 48. Cambridge have scored 177 for 4.

Lancashire versus Sussex at Manchester:—Lancashire made 287, E. Tyldesley contributing 105 and Watson 103.

Leicestershire versus Gloucester at Leicester:—Leicester made 178 and Gloucester 78 for no wickets Dipper being 51 not out.

Kent versus Essex at Gravesend:—Kent scored 262, Hardinge making 51 and Collins 53. Essex have made 129 for 7, Morris contributing 57.

Hampshire versus Middlesex at Portsmouth:—Hampshire made 106, Haig takin 3 for 14. Middlesex have scored 168 for Stevens making 78 not out.

Warwickshire versus Somerset at Birmingham:—Warwick scored 261, Bates making 70. White took 7 for 78.

Notts versus Worcestershire at Nottingham:—Worcester made 66, Staples taking for 18. Notts have made 282 for 3 George Gunn scoring 82 and Whysall 131. The latter has completed thousand runs for the season.

Northamptonshire versus Derbyshire at Northampton:—Northants have scored 309 for 7, Wolley making 124 and Bellamy 51.

Leveson Gower's XI versus South Africans at Reigate:—South Africans scored 253, Taylor contributing 81 and Commaille 42. Rhodes took 6 for 56. Leveson Gowers eleven have made 57 for 2.—Reuter.

NEWBURY CUP RESULT.

LONDON, June 26.

The following is the result of the Newbury Cup:—

Baton Rouge 1
Lauzun and Keror ..... Deadheat.

Betting:—6/1 against Baton Rouge, 9/2 against Lauzun, 5/2 against Keror.

Six ran. Won by six lengths.—Reuter.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Sir Albert E. Fleming announces that at the next Boxing Tournament which he is organising for the 10th July the principal event will be the fight between Edgar Brigbte the Bantam-Weight Champion of India and P. L. Roy of Calcutta who is a Public Schools and Inter-Varsity Champion.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROS. C. C. FIXTURES.

June 7—Grindlay & Co's C C.
June 14—Hornets Athletic Club.
June 21—Eastern Bank C C.
June 28—Phipson & Co's C C.
July 5—National Bank of India C C.
July 12—E. I. Cotton Association C C.
July 19—Thos Cook & Son's C C.
July 26—Bombay Gas Co's C C.
August 2—Secretariat Athletic Club.
August 9—Phipson & Co's C C.
August 16—Tata Hydro C C.
August 23—E. D. Sassoon & Co's C C.
August 30—Lloyd's Bank C C.
September 6—Bombay Gymkhana (B Team)
September 13—Bombay Gas Co's C C.
September 20—Hongkong Bank C C.
September 27—Currency Office C C.
October 4—Brady & Co's C C.
October 11—Eastern Bank C C.
October 18—Mercantile Bank C C.
October 25—Imperial Bank of Persia C C.

THE CO-OPTIMISTS.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

There will be a Concert given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, by the "Co-Optimists" from S. S. Macedonia at 8-15 p.m. sharp to-morrow (Saturday).

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.

Mr. E. C. Popley, the Y. M. C. A. National Secretary, will speak at the Sunday Evening Service at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER COTTON DUTIES ACT.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Mukundlal Bansilal v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.)

Their Lordships yesterday delivered the judgments in the above case, which was kept reserved day before yesterday.

Their Lordships observed that the application arose out of proceedings taken by the Inspector of Cotton Excise, Bombay Presidency, against the accused. In the complaint of the 3rd August 1923, the complainant stated that he went to Raja Bahadoor Motilal Mill at Poona on 14th April 1923 at 9 a.m. of which Mill the accused is the owner and asked for the inspection of records showing the production of mixed cotton and silk goods and accused gave instruction to his servants that facilities should be given to the complainant. The complainant went there at 2 p.m. for inspection of the records and the godown which he was refused. Thereafter the complainant charged the accused under section 25 (9) and proceedings were held in the First Class Magistrate's Court. The result was that the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The complainant was entitled to free access under section 16 of the Act, which was refused to him and the accused was guilty of the offence. It seemed to Their Lordships that the sentence was too severe having regard to the circumstances of the case. The Lordships quashed the sentence of imprisonment and reduced the fine to Rs. 100.

CASE AGAINST MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Mukundlal Bansilal,

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett).

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Poona. He confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the First Class Magistrate of Poona.

The petitioner was convicted by Mr. G. N. Atre, First Class Magistrate Poona for committing an offence under Section 25 (9) of the Bombay Act 2 of 1896 (The Cotton Duties Act) and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and also to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The facts of the case have already been reported in this paper.

The petitioner is one of the grandsons of Raja Bahadur Motilal Sahyal who died in 1917. The deceased left a large Mill at Poona called Motilal Mills and in the partition proceedings the said mill was purchased by the petitioner on 9th August 1920. Before that the Receiver managed the said Mills. The Mills consisted of two Departments one for cotton fabrics and the other silk goods which are partly woven from cotton and partly woven from silk. Mr. Shah, the Excise Inspector called upon the petitioner in December 1922 to furnish a statement to the Collector of the silk goods manufactured since 1915 in the said mill. The petitioner offered to make up a statement of such silk gods from the time he became owner of the Mills. On 14th April 1923 Mr. Shah attended the Mills and asked the petitioner to give him facilities for inspection, which the petitioner consented to do. This was in the morning at about 9-30 and the petitioner left the Mills giving directions to his silk manager and Head Clerk to give him inspection. Shah then demanded inspection of the works from 1915 to 1923 of the silk goods. The silk master and the Head Clerk did not know anything of the old records when the Receiver used to manage the Mills and hence they offered inspection of records since 9th August 1920 when the petitioner became the owner. Shah, however, refused to take such partial inspection. At two o'clock the petitioner came back to the Mills and Shah again asked for inspection of the books and wanted to see a particular godown in which he suspected that the old books were concealed. The petitioner did not know sufficient English and so when three memos written by Shah were handed to him he said that he would take time to reply to them and he sent a reply the same afternoon offering inspection of the books in his possession and offering to open and show the godown but Shah refused by his letter to see the books or the godown until the books from 1915 to 1923 were produced. The petitioner was then prosecuted under Section 16 of the Cotton Duties Act for refusing the inspection of the records and godown. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad after stating the facts of the case observed that the findings of the Sessions Judge were in our favour with regard to books from 1915 to 1923. The obstruction complained of was that of non-production of account books and refusal to open the godown. The whole burden of the case was that his client refused to open the godown for the inspection of books.

Shah A. C. J.:—The question was whether you intentionally obstructed the officer in the exercise of the Act.

Sir Chimanlal:—With regard to books from 1915 to 1923 the findings of the Sessions Judge were in favour of his client There the whole case for the prosecution fell. That was the basis of the complaint. The Lower Court was making a new case which was never made in the trial court regarding the opening of the godown when it observed that the godown was to be opened for the inspection of books.

Shah A. C. J.:—The whole point was whether it was a temporary refusal or an intentional obstruction.

Sir Chimanlal:—The complaint was for non-production of account books, and the godown to be opened for the books. The godown was to be opened for inspection under Section 25 (9) the words were "intentionally obstruct." On the facts of the present case there was no obstruction and much less intentional. There must be an overt act or some active act. Could it be said on the facts found that there was obstruction. The definition of Mill given in the Factory Act did not include godown. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then cited 15 Mad. 22 and cases in Ratanlal's Criminal Rulings to show that merely doing nothing was no obstruction. There was no intention to obstruct.

The Government Pleader submitted that according to the evidence of Kapadia there was obstruction. That the findings of the Lower Courts showed be accepted in revision. The case in 15 Mad. 227 did not support the present case. In that case there was a passive action on the part of the person making it.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved the judgment.

MILL OWNERS' ASSN.'S. APPLICATION.

After the above case was over Mr. H. C. Coyajee instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe made an application on behalf of the Millowners' Association to expugne certain remarks made against the Association in the judgments of the First Class Magistrate and the Sessions Judge.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments observed that they did not want to go into the merits of the allegations but as there was some departmental inquiry about this matter and the observations were not justified by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, their Lordships ordered to expugne the remarks from both the judgments.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad and Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. Lam of Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., Solicitors appeared for the petitioners.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION OF STANDARD RENT.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

Rao Bahadur Kallianmal Tellockchand.

vs.

Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co.

The plaintiff in this suit let a godown for storing cotton to the defendant on the 1st December 1920, at a rental of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for one year certain. The tenancy expired on 31st December 1921, but the defendant, held over under the Rent Act. On 18th July 1922 the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant, enhancing the rent from 1st September 1922 to Rs. 2,571 alleging that that was the standard rent. The godown was built in December 1915 and was not let before 1st January 1916. It was admitted that the first letting after that date was 1st May 1920 when the godown was let for a term of 7 months for Rs. 18,000. On the basis of this first letting the plaintiff claimed that the standard rent was Rs. 2,571 and he brought this suit to recover arrears of rent on that basis. The defendants contended that they were liable only to pay the agreed rent of Rs. 1,000 per month.

His Lordship, when the suit first came on for hearing before him, dismissed it on the ground that the Rent Act gave no power to landlords to enhance rents in cases where the agreed rent fell short of standard rent. But the Court of Appeal held that the landlord was entitled to standard rent and the suit was remanded to ascertain the standard rent. On the suit coming up for re-trial on remand Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lalji appeared for the defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after taking evidence and hearing counsel observed in the course of his judgment that the suit was by a landlord to recover enhanced rent from a statutory tenant on the ground that the contractual rent at which the tenant held over under Sec. 9 of the Rent Act was less than the standard rent. His Lordship pointed out that the same point had been decided in accordance with his Lordship's view in the recent English case of Dufty vs. Palmer (1924) W. N. 111. Possibly if that case had been decided a few months earlier, the Court of Appeal here might have come to a different conclusion. But however that might be the Court's duty now was to attempt to understand the judgment of the Court of Appeal and follow it. With utmost respect his Lordship was bound to say that he felt considerable difficulty in following the reasoning of that judgment. The question was whether a tenant holding over under the Rent Act was a tenant whose tenancy had been extended by statute or whether he was not a tenant at all, but a person in permissive occupation liable only to make compensation for use and occupation. In one passage the Appeal Court judgment took the view—which no doubt was the correct view—that the tenant so holding over was still a tenant—a statutory tenant as he was called in England. But a later passage seemed to take the view that there was no tenancy but only a permissive occupation. If the first view be correct then it was clear that the landlord cannot increase the rent merely because the contractual rent is less than the standard rent. The Act provided for special cases in which only the landlord might increase the rent without the consent of the tenant. It was an abuse of the Act, which was an Act passed for the restriction of rents to employ it as a means of enhancing rents. Therefore no notice by the landlord could be effectual for the purpose of enhancing rent. The judgment of the Court of Appeal must therefore proceed on the other ground of liability for use and occupation. The liability was independent of notice and began as soon as the contractual tenancy determined. The Court of Appeal took the standard rent as the correct measure of the compensation. But the words of Section 9 appeared to mean that the tenant must be ready to pay the rent or such lower rent as was standard rent. The Act provided for the reduction of contractual to standard rent and not (except in special cases of Secs. 4 and 6) for the increase of contractual rent to standard rent.

However, his Lordship proceeded although he was unable to follow the judgment there was no escape from the conclusion that he was directed to ascertain and decree standard rent for the date of expiration of the lease.

Turning to the facts of the case his Lordship remarked that there was this peculiar feature about the letting of cotton godowns, that the demand was much greater in the monsoon months than in the fair season when cotton could be stored in the open. Rents in the monsoon were therefore much higher. It would be most unfair to apply the section literally and to take the letting for one monsoon as the standard. The Act gave the Court a wide discretion in cases of difficulty to fix such rent as it deemed just. The fairest thing in the circumstances would be to take as the first letting, the first letting for the whole period of a year covering both seasons. That was the letting of 1st December 1920 at a rental of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The standard rent was therefore Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The suit was accordingly dismissed.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which Rajmal Hemraj, who stood charged at the instance of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay with giving false evidence and using as genuine forged documents in support of his false claim.

The case arose, it will be remembered, out of a civil suit lodged in the Court of the Small Causes Court wherein Messrs. Magandal Kalidas had made a claim against the present accused. On August 17, 1923, the Chief Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,605 inclusive of professional costs. At the request of one of the parties to the suit, the decree was later transfered to the Court at Baramati. At Baramati the defendant was alleged to have obtained an order for staying of execution of the decree on the representations that the decree had been satisfied on the 2nd September 1923 by paying Rs. 1,605 to Shivjibhoy, a partner in the firm of the plaintiff. Later, the defendant was alleged to have moved the Small Causes Court of Bombay to issue a notice against the plaintiff firm calling upon them to show cause why the decree should not be marked satisfied. At the hearing of the notice on the 26th November 1923 at the Small Causes Court, Rajmal Hemraj the defendant in that case and the present accused was alleged to have stated on solemn oath "I have paid Rs. 1,605 to Shivjibhoy. Shivjibhoy's clerk wrote the body of the receipt and Shivjibhoy signed it. He also produced a receipt in question. Shivjibhoy denied that he had signed the receipt and challenged Rajmal Hemraj to prove the existence of a clerk in his firm of the name and description given by Rajmal. Similarly did Shivjibhoy challenged the genuineness of the other documents produced by Rajmal in support of the latter's contention regarding the payment of the decretal amount. After hearing both sides, the Chief Judge held that the payment had not been proved and accordingly discharged the notice. He also referred the matter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate who tried Rajmal Hemraj on the charges above named.

The accused's defence was that he had paid Rs. 1695 to Shivjibhoy and produced several witnesses to bear out his statement.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in passing judgment characterised accused's action as well schemed out deserving a severe punishment. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of giving false evidence. As for the other charge of fabricating false evidence and using it as genuine in three different cases, viz:—the receipt an entry in his book and a post card purported to have been written to him by Shivjibhoy His Worship sentenced him on each count to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Chagla Barat-law defended the accused. Mr. Chota Lal Desai appeared on behalf of a witness Shivjibhoy.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF DACOITS.

CHIEF LEADER FERRETED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It must no doubt have come as a great relief to suburban residents when the "Chronicle" recently announced that a large number of Bhaya robbers, alleged to have been concerned in the dacoities at Muland, Ghat-Kopar and other places were captured, but the police were rather despondent that though they had secured the 'chota wags' (small cubs) the big tigers had escaped. Anyhow they did not relax their efforts to lay the principal leaders of the gang by the heels as they had good grounds to be assured by valuable clues furnished by the "cubs" that their arrest was a mere matter of time, a hope which has not been falsified, for last night the Bandra Police with the whole-hearted support of the Bombay Police succeeded in arresting in Bombay the chief leaders of the gang including one who is alleged to be the head leader known to his followers by the loving appellation of 'chacha' (uncle). This man is a Pathan, while most of the other members of the gang are Bhayas.

REVOLVER CASE IN BANDRA COURT

TWO PATHANS IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Two Pathans by the name of Mahmood and Rajabkhan are being tried by Mr. Modak, Sub Divisional Magistrate, at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra, for being found in possession of a five-chambered revolver with ten cartridges which are alleged to have been recovered by Sub-Inspector Joseph Caetano Aranjo, of the Andheri Police, from a trunk in their room in the Development Department Chawls behind the Andheri Police Station.

The case was expected to finish yesterday, but it has been postponed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Excitement of the past few days somewhat subsided to-day in jute shares and though buyers held off with rates on the easier side the tone remained healthy and confident. In coals in the absence of enquiry little business resulted. Jainty Central and Talcher shewed no changes and there was some falling off in the demand for Borrea. Nazira was easier. In teas with practically no alteration in rates the business done was on a moderate description. Rajnagar marked a rise of twelve points. Miscellaneous continued dull with no outstanding features. Government securities found more sellers. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 97/14, 5 per cent. bond 1933, 98, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/6 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101/10.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 90.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 116.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ord. 220, New Victoria ord. 1/13.

Jutes:—Alliance 526, Anglo-India 363, Auckland 225, Barnagore 150, Belvedere 525, Birla 9/2, Budge Budge 427/8, Champdany 176 Cheviot 268 Clive 37/10 Craig 6/14 Dalhousie pref 106 Delta 514 Empire 55/8 Fort William 316, Gondalpara 825, Gouripore pref 94, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 43/6 Hukumchand ord 41/2, Kamarhatty 542 Kinnison 930, Lawrence 540, Lansdowne 303, Lothian 416, Naihati 397, Orient 202/8, Presidency 8/8, Reliance 55, Standard 402, Waverley 8/14.

Coals:—Baraboni 14/8, Bhalgora 10/4, Borrea 18/4, Gopalichuck 19/12, Hapjan 2, Jainty Central 7/6 Nazira 14/8 Talcher 7/6, Union 21/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 11/6, Orissa Cements 1/8, Reliance Firebrick 5/6, Indian Standard Wagon ord 14, Burma Corporation 8, Chividen Coke 2/12, Fripo Ltd. 10/4, Great Eastern Hotel 230, Indian Wood Products 6/8, Calcutta Steam Navigation 95.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 24/4, Bishnauth 28/10, Central Cachar 99, Dauracherra 9/8 Dhunseri 7/4 Durrang 51 East India 18 Harmutti 39 Hasimara 62 Hattikhira 24/6 Loobah 12/4, Namburnadi 12/8, Rajnagar 143, Singell 81, Tezpore 11/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirty-second pence

VILE PARLE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Vile Parle Catholic Association was held on Sunday the 8th instant at the residence of Mr M. D. Gonsalves and the Managing Committee's Report for the Year 1923-1924 was duly read and adopted. The Report shewed a steady progress in matters concerning the general welfare of the Catholics of Vile Parle. After the adoption of the Report fresh election of the Office Bearers and the Managing Committee took place.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Dongola", with mails of the 12th instant, expected at 4 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education". I. L. Indiana Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

SATURDAY, June 28.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "Adyar and its Workers, Blavatsky Lodge T. S. Hall Apollo Street, 7-30 p.m. (Admission ticket: Re. 1, and As. 8 and 4).

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. C. vs. Staff, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League, (2nd Division) West Yorks "B", v. G. I. P. All Blacks, Colaba.

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana v. Persian C. C. (2) Islam Gymkhana v. Young Hindu Jolly C. C.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 1 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 2 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 3 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 6m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MOOLJEE—Seth Narayandas Thackersey Mooljee, well-known Bhatia Merchant and Millowner (of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co.) died of sun-stroke at Kankhal on Thursday (26th instant). Aged 73. Deeply mourned by his relatives and wide circle of friends.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day. The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A.M. of the 25th June 1924 to 6 A.M. of 26th June 1924:—

Small-pox, attacks, 10; deaths, 2; Cholera, nil; Plague, nil; Influenza, nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.), 79. Total Mortality this day last year, 75.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., resigned

THE TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Tivimnenses Union will be held in the Goan Union High School Hall, Dabul, on Sunday (the 29th instant) at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NEW DUNLOP ENTERPRISES.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. have opened a British Touring Service, which is under the management of a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The offices are at 83, Kingsway, W. C. 2, and here motorists will be able to obtain, free of charge, information regarding road travel.

RAMWADI POST OFFICE.

With effect from the 1st July 1924 a new no-delivery Post Office called the "Ramwadi Post Office" will be opened in the premises belonging to Mr. Waljee Shamjee near Ramwadi, on the Kalbadevi Road. It will accept registered articles of the letter and parcel mails and sell stamps between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week-days and will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of May 1924, the total number of patients treated in the dispensary was 8,374, of which 3,490 were males 3,436 were females, and children 1,448. Amongst them new admissions were 737. Average daily attendance was 274.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was to be held on Saturday, the 28th inst. as announced before, will be held on Wednesday the 2nd July 1924, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Public lectures will be delivered to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. K. Naique on "Workmen's Compensation Act" at the Girgaum Gujerathi Boy's Municipal School, near Prarthana Mandir and on Sunday (29th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Dattatraya Govind Kale on "Human Service is God's Service."

BOMBAY'S WEEKLY HEALTH

Health of Bombay in the week ending 21st June 1924:—The total mortality 560 was 45 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.48. These figures compare favourably with those for the 25th week of 1923 when the mortality was 683 and death-rate 27.40 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 737 and death-rate 34.49.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 293 as against 4 and 231 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 135 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time or their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 44 attacks and 32 deaths.

Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 334 as against 344 for the 25th week of 1923 and 339 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923.)

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS

ANNA 1 and 6 PIES per Block

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS.

Coats of selected English W/P Cloths; Cotton, woollen, and silk Caberdine of various shades, Plain out and Check inside; Ready or Made to-order for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, and Boys. Also Leggings and Hat Covers.

A. R. DIAS AND BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS.

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1.

TILES

RED HEXAGONAL

from the

Best and Well-known Italian Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

(Used by the P. W. D.)

Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries

MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO

12, Bank Street, Fort.

OVER 90% OF ONE MILLION STILL IN SERVICE

Since delivering their first car early in December 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles. Over 90 per cent. of all these cars are still in active service.

This striking fact stands alone—a unique and overwhelming tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth.

SOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: THE MALL, LAHORE.

Agencies at Poona, Secunderabad, Karachi, Etc.

Tel, "CYCLOSTERS," Bombay.

'Phone: No. 20483

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924.

THE AHMEDABAD MEETING.

The All-India Congress Committee meets to-day in Ahmedabad in circumstances which invest its deliberations with an importance unprecedented in the history of the Congress. It is not necessary to detail these circumstances which are well-known. What is pertinent to emphasise is that never has the country awaited the result of the deliberations in the All-India Congress Committee with greater anxiety than it awaits to-day the verdict of the Ahmedabad meeting, and that never has it looked forward to a campaign of intensive work carried on jointly by both the parties under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi so eagerly as it does to-day. This is the paramount consideration which members of the All-India Congress Committee must bear in mind when they examine the proposals that will be placed before them and we have no doubt but that if every one of them does so, the Committee, as a whole, will come to the decision that will fulfil the supreme need of the country at the moment, namely, the creation of the most favourable atmosphere for the Congress work to go on with the vigour and enthusiasm that have been sadly lacking during the last two years. The All-India Congress Committee will have failed the country if it does not secure this result, if it does not put an end to the existing stagnation in Congress work.

It is because the Mahatma feels that we must be determined to get Swaraj sooner than the chilly atmosphere around us will warrant that he has framed his resolutions for submission to the Committee. These resolutions have been before the country for some time and have been closely examined by the Nationalist Press which, while it has made it clear that Congress work can in no circumstances go on satisfactorily except under the leadership of the Mahatma, has generally urged on him the need of reconsidering the present proposals. We may safely trust in the wisdom of the Mahatma who has himself said that his is only an opinion to be accepted or rejected by the members of the All-India Congress Committee but it is actuated by the sole consideration of expeditious working. If the Congress work must go on, the Congress itself must exist as the most powerful national organisation. A homogeneous Executive for the Congress such as the Mahatma proposes is obviously the most desirable one in the interests of the Congress and it is the interests of the Congress, the whole Congress, which must be the chief consideration. The country had such an executive two years ago. But much has happened during those two years and it cannot be denied that a homogeneous Executive at the present day will not be fully representative of the Congress itself, apart from the fact that the insistence on it is hardly consistent with the spirit of the understanding arrived at at Delhi and Cocanada. On the other hand in times of emergency coalitions of parties differing from each other even on fundamentals have been deemed essential in other countries and have proved equal to the emergency which called them forth. Both the parties in the Congress are at least agreed on this that, whatever else happens, the Congress must remain the only means of getting Swaraj.

No-one has emphasised this all-prevailing consideration of preserving the loyalty to, and promoting the prestige and authority of, the Congress in more uncompromising language than the Mahatma himself who in his letter to the members of the All-India Congress Committee says:

"We rightly regard the Congress to be the most representative of the nation. Whether for the better or for the worse in my opinion the Congress has an almost perfect constitution designed to represent the nation to the fullest possible extent. But being ourselves imperfect we have worked it very indifferently. Our voters' roll has been reduced practically to nil in many parts of India. But in spite of it all an organisation that has persisted for forty years and weathered many a storm must remain the most powerful in the land. We regard ourselves as its chosen representatives."

As its chosen representatives the members of the All-India Congress Committee must decide the issue "by ringing for the still small voice within", never forgetting for a moment that their first and last loyalty is to the Congress whose strength must grow from more to more. If they do so, we are confident, with the Mahatma, that there is not the slightest reason why it should not be possible to come to an understanding—an understanding that will enable the country to hasten the advent of Swaraj by carrying out the Congress work intensively, unfalteringly and at all costs, under the only possible leader, the Mahatma himself.

THE SHOW BOY OF THE YEAR.

A correspondent asks us to inform him as to the number of Committees appointed by Government on which Dr. Paranjpye is to serve and adds whether the authorities of the Fergusson College are of opinion that the Principal of the College will be able adequately to perform his duty while he is busy, during the University term, playing the part of the show-boy of the Government in several places. We confess we are not in the confidence of the authorities of the Fergusson College to be able to satisfy our correspondent's curiosity and we shall leave it to them to answer his question; but as regards his other question we may say at once that Dr. Paranjpye is a member of the Territorial Force Committee, the Bombay University Reform Committee, the Taxation Enquiry Committee and the Reforms Enquiry Committee and that his appointment to these Committees is explained by the familiar reason that bureaucratic favour varies in inverse proportion to the confidence of the people. Dr. Paranjpye's defeat at the last election brought into relief the popular condemnation of his record as Educational Minister on the ground, among other things, of his pliant submission to bureaucratic pressure. That seems to be a sufficient reason for the bureaucrats to exhibit him as the genius of the year capable of solving great and intricate questions from taxation to university reform, from the organisation of the territorial force to constitutional changes. They, of course, do not realise that by doing so they bring into ridicule themselves as well the object of their favour, not to speak of the several Committees themselves. Dr. Paranjpye's latest appointment is to the Reforms Enquiry Committee to which, as an ex-Minister, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani had a much better claim in every respect,—a claim that was not recognised because the latter had dared, thought too late, to expose the folly and fatuity of diarchy by resigning his post. Leaving aside the Territorial Committee for the present, Dr. Paranjpye is the right man in the right place so far as the Bombay University Reform Committee is concerned. This Committee has been asked to submit its report by October next. If, therefore, Dr. Paranjpye is to do justice to this Committee, he must devote all his spare time and energy, after his arduous labour as the Principal of a great college, to it. How can even he, versatile genius that he is, do so when at the same time he is to be busy with the Reforms Committee, the Taxation Committee and the Territorial Force Committee?

But the official keenness to provide employment for a favourite ex-Minister reaches the limit of absurdity in the case of the Taxation Committee for whose membership Dr. Paranjpye has no valid qualification whatsoever. More. The history of the manoeuvres which led to the eleventh-hour appointment of Dr. Paranjpye to this Committee is such as does credit neither to the Government of India nor to the Government of Bombay. Soon after the Government of India had accepted the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna's resolution, it became an open secret that they had offered a seat on the Committee to Mr. Manu Subedar. For some reasons best known to themselves, one of which perhaps was that Mr. Subedar's inclusion in the Committee would have been an invaluable acquisition from the Nationalist standpoint, the Government of Bombay opposed his appointment with the result the Government of India yielded to the pressure, broke their word given to Mr. Subedar and accepted the Bombay Government's nominee, Dr. Paranjpye. The history of Committees appointed by Government contains many a scandal, but the sorry part played by the Government of Bombay in bringing about the displacement of an able, independent and qualified publicist in favour of a pliant Liberal without any qualification for the job constitutes a scandal without precedent. The inclusion of Mr. Subedar alone would not have remedied the defects of the Committee because, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, apart from change in its terms of reference, the Committee's work could be done satisfactorily only if its membership was composed of experts in the line. But his exclusion from the Committee by the means adopted is a gratuitous affront to Bombay, especially to the business community and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau must take immediate steps to mark its emphatic disapproval of the action of the Government and see to it that the business community in Bombay and elsewhere does not, in any way, cooperate with a Committee of which the personnel and terms of reference have already been unanimously condemned by public opinion throughout the country.

Notes of the Day.

The Sudan.

Earl Grey is two years too late in suggesting that Egypt's claim on the Sudan and in respect of the Suez Canal should be entirely ignored. His speech repeats the platitudes with which Liberal politicians of pre-War days, including the noble lord himself, had made us familiar, but which have lost their weight since the Egyptians have succeeded in regaining something of their independence. Granting every thing he says about the fine work the British have done in the Sudan, the great asset the Sudan will prove to Great Britain and even the suggestion that "Egypt would never have had a finger in the Sudan again but for us," Earl Grey has yet to establish a morally and legally sustainable claim of Great Britain not, we declare, as against the Egyptian but as against the Sudanese. We have not heard of any trustee laying claim to the ward's property on the ground that he has developed it in many profitable ways during the term of his trusteeship. The ward in this case is not Egypt but the Sudanese nation and the best way to settle the question as to who shall rule in the immediate future in the Sudan would be to let the Sudanese themselves choose between England and Egypt. Whichever rules there, whether England or Egypt, will be only a trustee.

Irish Minister to U. S.

Lord Curzon characterised as unwise the arrangement under which the Irish Free State would henceforth be represented by its own Minister at Washington instead of, as heretofore, by the British Ambassador but he did not state what other course he himself would have followed in the event of the Irish Free State insisting on appointing its own representative. His lordship's objection comes with ill-grace as he himself, as Foreign Minister, had acquiesced, however "reluctantly," in the appointment of a Canadian plenipotentiary in the United States last year. Lord Curzon says the "other Dominions," meaning Australia and New Zealand, had most strongly objected to the Canadian proposal; but these "most strong objections" did not prevent the appointment, for the obvious reason stated by Lord Haldane, that "the Empire consisted of a combination of commonwealths which were practically free and it was impossible to govern them otherwise than in accordance with their own will and wishes." It is obvious that Lord Curzon's "Empire" is not keeping pace with the march of time. He seems still to regard the Dominions like so many Indias of the Curzonian days.

India's Choice.

As we have repeatedly pointed out on past occasions, the reports issuing from Riga, Helsingfors and other lie-factories of Europe have to be heavily discounted before the truth in them is accepted. But granting that the "Times" correspondent's version of the official message of the Congress of the Red International to "our brethren of the Orient" is correct and it it is truly stated therein that "under the banner of the Communist International, the workers of the whole world are preparing to rally with the oppressed Eastern peoples for a last decisive battle for the dominion of labour and the establishment of a universal union of Soviet and Socialist Republics," it would be worth-while pointing out to the Communist enthusiasts of Russia that though Indians, as one of the "oppressed Eastern peoples" will certainly not disdain the help of "the workers of the whole world" in their struggle for emancipation, they have their own idea of the manner of achieving their goal. Their "last decisive battle" will not, if they can help it, take the shape of an "armed clash" nor will their aim in that struggle be the dominion of Labour alone. In the Swaraj they are looking forward to, both labour and capital will have their proper places and the one, whether it be labour or capital, will not be allowed to tyrannise over the other. Their struggle will be even a more peaceful struggle than the overthrow of Tsardom and certainly it will be entirely bloodless, at least on their own side. While, therefore, Indians will welcome every help from every genuinely sympathetic quarter, and will be prepared to extend what little help they can render to other Eastern people who are in the same plight as themselves, they will make it plain to the whole world that they will not accept any help which is tendered with unclean hands. India means to stick to her vow of non-violence, no matter how bitter becomes the conflict and how her comrades in the struggle deviate from the path she has chosen.

Khaddar.

There is a passage in the letter which Mahatma Gandhi, has addressed to the members of the All-India Congress Committee which every Congressman should take to heart. It is so important that we offer no apology for reproducing it below:—

"In this connection let me confess my distrust of the Swarajists. I understand that the Khaddar among them is on the wane more than among the others. It distressed me to find that several Swarajists had said final good-bye to Khaddar and that the material of which their dress was made was foreign. A few have threatened that if I persecute them in the manner I am doing they would give up Khaddar and the Charkha altogether. I am told that many No-changers are not much better. Khaddar with them still remains a ceremonial dress, but for household wear they do not hesitate to wear *Videshi* or mill cloth. The wearing of Khaddar to patronize me is worse than useless and the wearing of it on ceremonial occasions only is hypocritical. Do you not agree with me that both patronage and hypocrisy should be banished from our midst if you believe in the potency of Khaddar?"

While opening the Khaddar Exhibition in connection with the Serajganj Conference, Dr. P. C. Ray had also occasion to lament that while sometime ago he had visited Bankura there was a network of organisations throughout the district to carry on the Khaddar and other items of the Constructive programme, the latter were now neglected because of the preoccupation of the Swarajists with the Councils. What Dr. Ray said of Bankura is true of not a few districts in the country. The Swarajists must, of course, share the principal blame for this. But the No-Changers are no less to blame. For neither by personal example nor work have they adequately demonstrated their loyalty to the faith in Khaddar which they profess.

Cruelty to Animals.

Few Indians will deny the charge that there is in this country a deplorable amount of cruelty towards domesticated animals, especially the cart-bullock, and in cities like Bombay towards the gharry-horse too. This cruelty, however, is more the result of illiteracy of the driver class than anything else and is, therefore, more unconscious than deliberate. But all things considered, it can be asserted without fear of challenge that the attitude of the people of India as a whole towards animals and birds, whether domestic or wild, has a greater element of humanity in it than of most Western peoples. The reason is not far to seek. The sanctity of all life, whether human or animal, and even that of the plant world, is ingrained in the religions of the Orient. "Ahimsa"—non-cruelty to every living being—has been inculcated in the most emphatic terms from very ancient times in Hindu scriptures and Buddhism and Jainism and every other off-shoot of Hinduism have accepted it as an important article of their creed. For Dr. S. G. Haji of Karachi, therefore, to say, as he is reported to have said at the International Congress in London, that he had not found any mention of any organisation of society for the prevention of cruelty to animals during the reign of any dynasty in India prior to the British Government, is to make a statement which is not historically true. If Dr. Haji reads the Edicts of Asoka, who reigned in the third century before Christ, he will find mention of hospitals not only for men but animals. The "pinjrapols," which are studded over the country, have come to us not since the advent of the British but from medieval days. The "organisation of society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" in Great Britain dates only from the nineteenth century. Even to-day, in the treatment of some of the domestic animals and birds, the Indian farmer stands second to none. The masses of India require only to be up-lifted from the slough of ignorance and poverty in which they are sunk to-day for their innate humanitarian instincts to assert themselves in a full measure.

An Unaccepted Challenge.

Though a month has passed since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the Administrator of Nabha challenging the latter's statement made in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi that Principal Gidwani, Pt. Santanam and Pt. Nehru were discharged conditionally and asking him to produce a copy of the suspension order, the Administrator has not cared to reply to the Pandit. Is the Administrator too busy to attend to the challenge or does he think that silence is the better part of valour? Since he himself passed the order of suspension of the sentences on Pt. Nehru and his colleagues, it should not be difficult for him to secure a copy of it and let it see the light of day. But, since he is not doing it, is it unfair to him to infer that his statement in "Young India" did not represent the truth and that he fears that the document cannot bear to see the light? It would not matter much now in the case of the Pandit whether he was released conditionally or unconditionally, but since Principal Gidwani is being compelled to rot in jail on the ground of his having broken parole, which, according to Pt. Nehru, he never accepted, it is necessary that the Administrator should prove the truth of his statement. It is not the view of the Administrator, we hope, that he is above all law. Pt. Nehru has, in a fresh letter to him, repeated the challenge. The Administrator owes it to his own reputation for straight-dealing that he should not disregard the challenge.

Bombay's Eating-houses.

We are afraid the Municipal Commissioner's defence the other day of the character of the existing municipal supervision of the eating-houses in the city will not be considered satisfactory by the public. Eating-houses of all kinds in Bombay—whether tea-shops or hotels—except a very few, are in the dirtiest possible condition, more for want of adequate supervision on the part of the Municipal authorities than anything else. The Commissioner pleaded his helplessness in the matter by saying that the fines imposed by the magistrates were not commensurate with the gravity of the offence, and that on an average a fine of Rs. 7 only was inflicted. We fear the magistracy has not appreciated the gravity of the evil. While we agree that some kind of latitude should be allowed to particular classes of shops in the city, dirt cannot possibly be tolerated. We should like the Commissioner to be more strict in granting as well as renewing licenses. The Commissioner is doubtless right in saying that the public should co-operate with the inspecting staff by insisting on perfect cleanliness before giving their patronage, but this is a counsel of perfection, for when the public rarely find clean shops in the city where they can go, to them it becomes a choice between two evils, and they choose the lesser one.

The Beggars.

The Corporation has taken a definite step forward in dealing with the beggar problem in Bombay. There is a society for the relief of the beggars, and it is doing much useful work, but it can hardly expect to tackle the problem without the assistance of the local authorities and the legislature. After much correspondence, Government accepted the scheme submitted by the Corporation, but they asked the latter what portion of the cost it was prepared to bear for the upkeep of the Industrial Home for able-bodied vagrants, which it is proposed to establish. The Corporation has now decided to make itself responsible for not more than 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred in connection with it. The Government will, of course, try to recover monies which may be spent on beggars coming from outside the city—and they are legion. It is expected that by this scheme the Corporation will have to maintain about 1,500 men. A portion of them will be able to work for their living in the Industrial Home and the Corporation must be able to recoup itself in a measure for its outlay. This arrangement will go some way towards solving the beggar problem. It now remains for Government to introduce the necessary legislation.

THE SUDAN.

BRITAIN NOT WILLING TO ABANDON.

EARL GREY ON EGYPTIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Lords to-day replying to the question with regard to the Government's policy in Egypt and the Sudan, Lord Parmoor emphasised Government was not going to abandon the Sudan in any sense whatever. It recognised its obligations to the people of Sudan and regarded them as of such a character as Government could not abandon without very serious loss of prestige.

NOT A FINGER IN THE SUDAN PIE.

The debate on the Sudan question which was raised by Lord Raglan developed in an important manner owing to the notable intervention of Earl Grey of Falloden who deplored the fact that practically Lord Cromer's splendid work of administration in Egypt had gone or was going. He hoped that it would be impressed on Zaghlul Pasha when he visited London shortly that the right of protecting and administering the Suez Canal would not pass to the Egyptian Government. We should equally make it clear that we were not going to abandon the exceptionally fine work we had done in the Sudan. Egypt would never have had a finger in the Sudan again but for us. He insisted that in the forthcoming negotiations Government would make it quite clear that the Egyptian Government had no say at all in the question of the Sudan. The only exception must be the question of the Nile waters which he acknowledged was a case for joint Egyptian and Sudanese Commission. Earl Grey attributed that the bold Egyptian attitude as regards the Sudan to the impression that we had been on the run in Egypt. He considered the questions of Egypt, Sudan and Iraq were interdependent. He earnestly urged the Government to give a most careful consideration to Iraq on military grounds. He prefaced his striking speech by a statement that he did not know whether his views represented those of the Liberal Party.

Earl Grey, after emphasising the importance of the development of cotton growing in the Sudan under the British administration, hoped we were not going to take greater responsibilities in the neighbouring part of that area which might prejudice the discharge of our responsibility in the Sudan. We had remained in Iraq for other than the original strategic reasons. There was nothing more inconsistent than that while we were cutting down responsibility in Egypt we had undertaken new ones in Mesopotamia. He had hoped the Iraq Assembly would refuse to ratify the treaty which he had never liked and that Government would not consequently pursue the mandate against the wishes of population.

He earnestly pressed Government very carefully to investigate the question of the probable military responsibility involved in the Iraq mandate and treaty. He asked supposing we had to defend Mosul where would the force be based and how many men would be necessary to defend that sort of situation against attack?

Lord Parmoor said that Government did not intend going back on past British policy towards Egypt. The Anglo-Iraq Treaty —of which Earl Grey expressed distaste— would be submitted to Parliament before its ratification.

Lord Parmoor said that if Iraq treaty was ratified the League's approval would be sought which would convert it into a mandate under League control which would remain in force for four years or until Iraq became a member of the League.—Reuter.

ENGLISH METHODS TOWARDS SUDAN.

EGYPTIAN SENATE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, June 26.

With reference to Lord Parmoor's announcement that Government would not abandon the Sudan Reuter's Cairo correspondent reports that a deputy read in the Chamber on Tuesday a telegram which he said he had received from Khartum alleging that the police had dispersed a peaceful demonstration of the Sudanese in favour of King Fund and Zaglul Pasha and that eleven demonstrators had been wounded and five imprisoned.

The Nationalist organisation "Wafd" has issued a manifesto alleging that the Imperialists are suppressing expressions of public opinion in the Sudan and trying to obtain the confidence of the Sudanese by illegitimate means and faked petitions. It says that the Wafd which has assumed the task of the realisation of complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan protests most strongly against such methods and informs the Sudanese brethren that the hour of salvation is near.

The Egyptian Senate has passed a resolution protesting against the English methods towards the Sudan directed to preventing the Sudanese from expressing their attachment to Egypt.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

FREE STATE MINISTER TO U. S.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

CURZON'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, June 25.

In the Lords to-day Lord Arnold stated that Government had instructed the British Ambassador at Washington to inform the United States Government that they had come to the conclusion that it was desirable that the conduct of matters at Washington exclusively relating to the Irish Free State should be confided to the Free State Minister and plenipotentiary accredited to the United States and they trusted this proposal would be acceptable to the United States Government.

Lord Parmoor said the Irish Minister at Washington would receive credentials from the King while the Free State Government would issue his letter of appointment as Minister and the British Ambassador would be explicitly instructed to keep in close touch with and consult him in certain eventualities. Government were confident that the appointment would strengthen the cordial relations with the United States without in any way impairing the principle of diplomatic unity of the whole Empire to which Government attached the greatest importance.

CURZON'S OBJECTION.

Lord Curzon criticised the proposed arrangement as unwise and said the whole case should have first been submitted to the Dominion Premiers and settled not piecemeal but on a general plan. He contended that the case of Canada was entirely different from that of Ireland and pointed out that the Canadian proposal in which the Foreign Office only acquiesced with extreme reluctance fell to the ground almost immediately for various reasons, including the fact that the Imperial Conference had revealed that the other Dominions most strongly objected to that proposal. Mr. Bruce had objected and Mr. Massey had objected even more emphatically.

Lord Haldane thought Government's decision regarding Canada was inevitable. The Empire consisted of a combination of Commonwealths which were practically free and it was impossible to govern them other than in accordance with their own will and wishes. Australia and Newzealand had not requested diplomatic representation at Washington but if they did he could see no answer to their request except that its acceptance was inherent in the Dominion status.

Lord Selborne associated himself with Lord Curzon and contended the danger of friction between the Ambassador and the Minister was very real. He emphatically regretted that any matter should be in danger of being settled by two parties in a partnership where at least seven were involved.—Reuter.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KILIMANJARO.

PLEA FOR INCORPORATION WITH KENYA.

LONDON, June 26.

Nairobi.—Following a series of mass meetings of the European Settlers in Arusha and Moshi areas a committee has been formed to draw up a scheme for presentation to the East African Commission also a petition to His Majesty the King in favour of incorporation of the European settled areas in the neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro, at present part of Tanganyika with Kenya.—Reuter.

U. S. A. AND PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 26.

Washington.—Mr. Frank Kellogg, Ambassador in London, has been instructed to attend the forthcoming Conference of Premiers for discussing the Dawes Report.—Reuter.

ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT IN U. S. A.

LONDON, June 25.

Washington.—Some fifty principal oil companies of the United States are involved in the anti-Trust proceedings instituted by the Government in the Federal Court of Chicago. The Attorney-General has asked for an injunction to restrain the companies from further violation of the Sherman Law. —Reuter.

The Divorce Court dismissed on Thursday Hon. Hugo Russell's petition for divorce and rescinded the decree nisi previously granted. Russell's counsel intimated that no further proceedings would be taken.—Reuter.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

DEMAND FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 26.

Copyright.

A largely attended demonstration in support of the movement in favour of Dominion status for India was held at Queen's Hall last evening, at which the speakers included Mrs. Besant, Mr. Sastri, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Mr. Rangachariar and other members of the Indian National Convention deputation at present in London.

Mr. Robert Smillie M. P., who presided, said he believed that a vast majority of British people were of opinion that they were not entitled to withhold self-government from the people of India and the rank and file of Government's followers sympathised with that opinion. He hoped that the workers for self-determination in India would not simply seek political freedom but aim at the social and economic salvation of that country.

Mrs. Besant in the course of an eloquent appeal said that the supporters of the movement in India were drafting a bill which she hoped to see embodied in the Commonwealth Act of the Imperial Parliament conferring Dominion status on India. Their first demand, however, was that a commission including eminent men of all parties be sent to India by the present Government to investigate the working of 1919 Reforms initiated by that great friend of India, Mr. Montagu (cheers). After referring to keeping India down with "your General Dyers" Mrs. Besant declared that if the Labour Government refused to pass their constitution they would bring it up through a group of members at Westminster again and again until it was passed. They hoped it would be passed in 1925. She remarked that it was up to Britain to make out a case for holding India against the will of its people but she believed that the glorious traditions of the Empire would be upheld and India welcomed into the freedom she asked for (loud applause).

Mr. George Lansbury M. P., winding up the meeting declared that the greatest responsibility rested upon them to-day of spreading the doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity among all classes and races.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH.

LONDON, June 26.

A largely attended demonstration was held in Queen's Hall, last evening, in support of the movement in favour of Dominion Status for India. Speakers included Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Sastri, Ishwar Saran, Rangachariar and other members of the deputation of the Indian National Conference now in London. Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., presided.

Mr. Sastri said that if in the next revision of the Constitution further autonomy was given to the provinces without steps being taken to introduce autonomy in the Central Government, there would be a situation of perennial friction and misunderstanding. India had acquired almost an independent status in international matters as an original member of the League of Nations, yet the Indian Delegation to the League had hitherto been peculiar because alone among the Delegates comprising the Assembly it had been led by a gentleman who was not an Indian. If the Government of India was answerable to the people, it would cease to be represented in the Assembly of the League of Nations and other International gatherings by Europeans. The Kenya decision showed that India was regarded as a subordinate administration which need not be listened to. The Central Government must be so reformed that people would consider it their Government. The people of India could not afford, any longer, to have their Government under the control of Whitehall. There was a serious danger of the Imperial Government making a serious blunder and the united voice of people must prevail.—Reuter.

BEAUTIES OF CEYLON.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S APPRECIATION.

Copyright.

LONDON, June 26.

Colonel Wedgwood M.P., in a speech at the dinner of Ceylon Students' Association said that despite the justice with which British had ruled her dependencies, very few colonial people were proud of their British citizenship. But Ceylon was an outstanding exception, for the Ceylonese were intensely proud of the Empire. Ceylon was a most beautiful country in the world but in order to make others realise that fact it was necessary to advertise, so that travellers instead of spending two hours in Colombo might take time to see the real beauties of the Island.

A Chittagong message of June 26th says Premanand Dutta who is accused of having murdered Sub-Inspector Profulla Roy of the C.I.D. by shooting him with a revolver has been committed to Sessions.

The "Pioneer" is authorised to state that the rumour that negotiations between the Punjab Government and the Akali leaders have been resumed is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

Raja Lalta Prasad, O.B.E., of Pilibhit died at Mussooree on Wednesday.—A. P.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

SWARAJISTS TO BE EXCLUDED.

WORKING COMMITTEE ACCEPTS MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary of the Swaraj Party arrived this noon and was met at the station by Srimati Ansuya Ben, sister of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai. The Pandit is staying as a guest of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai at the latter's residence in Shahi Bagh. Other arrivals of the day include Pt. Jagat Narain Lal, Messrs. Pipin Bihari Verma Bindeshwari Prasad, Mathura Prasad, Dhanraj Sharma (all of Behar) Madanjit (Burma) Pandit Gaurishanker Misra (U.P.) Lala Govardhan Das (Punjab) and others.

The Working Committee is holding its session at Sabarmati Ashram from 2 p.m. this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi this morning refused to interview any member of the Working Committee possibly with a view to avoiding giving any rumour that he influenced the Working Committee's decisions. But the Committee of its own accord sought permission to assemble at Sabarmati. Questions of a far reaching character are understood to have been placed before the Committee. The Akali situation, Hindu-Muslim problems, Maharashtra elections, Mr. Gandhi's resolutions; all these form part of the agenda before the Working Committee. It does not look likely that the Committee will be able to finish its agenda before to-day. Very probably Mr. Gandhi's motion may not at all be taken up for discussion to-day. News from well informed quarters indicates that the Working Committee on the recommendation of Mr. Gandhi will pass such resolutions as will admit the National Congress of exercising effective control over the Akali activities in the Punjab. The Hindu-Muslim situation, of course, will have to be discussed thread bare and incidentally Mr. Gandhi's recent articles in "Young India" and the protests of the Arya Samajists thereon. The Congress camp full of hope that this knotty problem will be delicately approached by Mr. Gandhi and Maulana Mahomed Ali who it is believed will bring about a real understanding between two communities.

The question of the Maharashtra elections will, of course, be debated at length. It will be remembered that Mr. Konda Venkatappaiyya as the arbitrator recently decided the issue in the Maharashtra elections to the All-India Congress Committee in favour of the Swarajists and to the disadvantage of the No-changers who have now appealed to the Working Committee who will hear a representative of the Maharashtra No-Changers. If the Committee's verdict be one in favour of Mr. Konda Venkatappaiyya's judgement, the Swarajists stand to gain in the present All-India Congress Committee. Otherwise Mr. Gandhi will command the unanimous support of the Maharashtra representatives on the All-India Committee. The Swarajist gain, if there is going to be one, will consist in depriving their opponents of so many votes. That is all. For even if the Working Committee upholds Mr. Venkatappaiyya's judgment, the Swarajists cannot add to their own strength as there is hardly any time for a fresh election. Both No-changers and Pro-changers are anxiously awaiting the Working Committee's verdict.

Of course, nothing can be said now about the Working Committee's attitude on Mr. Gandhi's resolution.

The Associated Press of India understands on reliable authority that Mr. Mahabir Tyagi who had given notice of a resolution to the All-India Congress Committee calling upon Maulana Mahomed Ali to explain the alleged affront to the Hindus in his speeches recently at Aligarh and at Lucknow on Mr. Gandhi has expressed his intention not to move the said resolution. It is said that he has made the promise to prominent leaders of the Congress. This decision of Mr. Mahabir Tyagi is applauded by the Congress delegates as a triumph of Hindu-Muslim unity.

One hears very little in the Congress camp about the resolution tabled for discussion by another U. P. member laying it down that no Congressman who obtained his release from jail by offering an apology to Government or who offered security when prosecuted under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code of India shall be eligible for election or nomination to any executive office in the Indian National Congress. Mr. Gandhi's resolution has practically showed every other subject into the background.

LATER.

Contrary to expectations the Working Committee which is still continuing its session at Satyagraha Ashram, in the immediate presence of Mr. Gandhi, is understood to have accepted in toto Mr. Gandhi's resolution excluding the Swarajists and others who do not agree to his five-fold boycott from the Congress executive. The Associated Press of India has reason to believe that the resolution will not be moved by Mr. Gandhi at to-morrow's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, but will be sponsored by a representative of the Working Committee as an official resolution. Probably Mr. C. Rajagopalachar will be in charge of the resolution. Mr. Gandhi was present at the Working Committee only as a visitor by the courtsey of the Committee not being a member thereof.

Vancouver.—The British battle cruisers "Hood" and "Repulse" and the Australian light cruiser "Adelaide" arrived here on Thursday and received an enthusiastic welcome.—Reuter.

MR. DAS TO RAISE POINT OF ORDER?

COMPROMISE EFFORTS

POSITION AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

Among to-day's arrivals are Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Reveshankar Jagjivan, Mr. Konda Venkatapaiyya, Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarti, Pandit Sunder Lal, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Rev. Ottoma, Mr. Kowjaljha and Vasudevrao Joshi.

The Working Committee will meet this afternoon and make its recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee on the several questions before the latter body.

Mr. Gandhi's resolutions excluding Swarajists from the Councils of the Congress continue to be the topic of the day. The delegates to the A.I.C.C. are gathering in batches and discussing the question from all points of view. An impression is gaining ground among prominent up-country No-changers, as much as among Swarajists, that Mr. Gandhi's resolution will be clearly out of order over and above the arguments advanced against the resolutions as affecting ex-Presidents. It is felt in Congress circles here that Mr. Gandhi cannot call upon the All-India Congress Committee to exclude those who do not agree with the five-fold boycott as enunciated by him. A prominent No-changer was noticed this morning hotly arguing the point that Mr. Gandhi had no right to bind the hands of the Congress constituency without amending the Congress constitution. Even if Mr. Gandhi succeeds in getting his resolutions passed by the Committee, the question remains whether it is open to the A.I.C.C. to exclude from its membership those who have been duly elected under the consitution and rules of the Indian National Congress.

It is understood that Mr. C. R. Das who is due to arrive at Ahmedabad to-morrow will mainly direct his activities to a discussion of the constitutional flaw in Mr. Gandhi's resolutions and will raise points of order which will have to be decided by Maulana Mahomed Ali as President. If the Swarajists get a ruling in their favour naturally the centre of fight on the question will be transferred to Belgaum. In that case the No-changers, headed by Mr. Gandhi, will move for a regular amendment of the Congress constitution forcing the Swarajists and the Centrists to fight on the issue of the amendment and not on any constitutional or legal issue. It is claimed that Congress right to legislate for its own guidance is as much unrestricted under the present constitution as the British Parliament itself.

GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP.

Notwithstanding all these topics which are discussed in the Congress camp with great energy, the question remains whether Mr. Gandhi will press his resolution to a division. If Maulana Mahomed Ali's ruling goes against the Swarajists and Mr. Gandhi makes his resolutions a personal question there seems no likelihood of his resolutions being defeated. For, while the Independents and the Centrists are ready to offer battle to the last purely on what they call a point of principle, they are by no means prepared to discard Mr. Gandhi's leadership if Mr. Gandhi finally presents issue in that light. Thus though Swarajists and Centrists will form a majority in the A.I.C.C., the latter will desert the former unless Mr. Gandhi agrees to get the question discussed on its own merits and also promises in addition that he will not go out of the National Congress if his views are unacceptable to the All-India Congress Committee. This much depends on what attitude Mr. Gandhi intends adopting. If he is persistent there is no doubt whatever that the Swarajists will be in a minority and that Mr. Gandhi will be able to command a majority of two-thirds. Prominent Independents and Centrists however are making all attempts to persuade Mr. Gandhi not to make the matter a personal question. An Allahabad Centrist pointed out to a press correspondent this morning that even if they were convinced that Mr. Gandhi's programme was disastrous, they could not throw him out, because they were equally convinced that Mr. Gandhi alone out of so many leaders will be able to lead the nation eventually to its appointed goal.

A. I. C. C. AND RAJPUTANA.

NO PROPER REPRESENTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 25.

A correspondent from Ajmer wires as follows:—

The protest dated 26th December last to the All-India Congress Committee regarding the illegality and arbitrary nature of this year's elections remains unsettled. No one has been elected as representative on the All-India Congress Committee for Rajputana. All District Congress Committees have ceased to exist, hence the Provincial Congress Committee has not yet been legally and constitutionally formed. Those persons who have gone from Ajmer to represent the province at Ahmedabad on the All-India Congress Committee cannot be regarded as true representatives till they are declared duly elected by a responsible and impartial commission.

PROPOSED ROAD TO RACE COURSE.

SCHEME REMAINS SUSPENDED.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The question of the proposed Grant Road Terminal Station was discussed by the House, in connection with a 100 feet road which the Commissioner wanted to have; in view, however, of the Government not having definitely made up their mind on this question and in view also of the huge cost of the scheme, there was some opposition. Twice was a poll demanded and granted by the President. In the end by a narrow majority of a few votes both the proposition and the amendment were thrown out. The scheme, therefore, remains suspended for the time being. About the nuisance created by the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga, the Commissioner stated that under the statutory powers possessed by the Company under the Railway Act, he had no power to prevent it from working at night, and Counsel's opinion as well as that of the High Court was in favour of the Railway. They could only approach the Governor-General-in-Council with a prayer to stop the nuisance. In the end, however, the Commissioner was asked to write to the Company to stop work at 10 p.m.

ROADS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation considered the Roads Committee's report regarding the question of laying out certain roads in connection with the proposed Grant Road Terminal Station. It stated:—

"The Commissioner in his letter under reference states that Government having finally selected the site to the north of the Bellasis Bridge for the Long Distance Terminal Station, it is very important for the Municipality to arrive at an early decision regarding the layout of roads, etc., in the vicinity. He accordingly submits an index map showing all the roads proposed to be laid out. As the whole scheme will involve a great outlay, the Committee consider it necessary to arrive at a conclusion after personally inspecting the area covered in the scheme. It is however urged by the Commissioner that it is necessary that the Corporation should come to a decision as early as possible with regard to the layout of one of the two 100 feet wide roads proposed to be started at a convenient point in Arthur Road about 300 yards from its southern end. This road on the plan will abut directly on the Terminal Station on its west, will run parallel to and along the west of the Terminal Yard, cross the flats and join the south approach to the Mahalaxmi Overbridge at Clerk Road. This road will lead directly to the Race Course and will form the most easy and direct line of communication (via Tulsi Pipe Line Road) from Grant Road and Tardeo to Parel, Dadar and Worli. It will also be the route for the 2 new Tansa Water Mains and cover in and absorb a considerable length of the present large open storm-water drain, the covering of which has already been sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution, dated the 19th November, 1920. The major portion of the land required for this road vests in the Municipality and the City Improvement Trust under Schedule C of the Bombay Improvement Act. Government and the Trust will therefore have to be approached in the matter of giving up the requisite land free or at a nominal value. During the discussion of the question it has been pointed out by the Commissioner that if the Corporation sanction the layout of the road immediately, it will be possible to carry the 2 new Tansa Mains through this road and thereby save a considerable amount which will otherwise be necessary if the mains are laid along other circuitous roads. This is an important factor which should weigh with the Corporation in deciding the matter apart from the consideration that this road will form an important link connecting the parts of the City to the north and south of the Bellasis Overbridge, making it possible for the Tramway Company to extend their track northwards from the present termini at Tardeo and Jacob Circle. The Committee therefore after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, beg to recommend that sanction be given under Section 291 of the Municipal Act, to the laying out and making of this road and to open up negotiations with Government, the Railway Company, the City Improvement Trust and private parties in connection therewith and to acquire land with frontages wherever deemed expedient to do so."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted and the necessary sanction be given for the acquisition of the required properties.

Dr. Jethalal Vora opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the report be recorded. They had had enough of this gambling, he said, and they had more land than they could dispose of and they did not want any more. It was going to be a big and costly road, more than a mile long. Whenever there was a question of repairing the roads in the city, the public were told that there was no money for the purpose, and when this huge road was built, it would require a lot of money for repairs. It was said the road would lead to the race-course directly, meaning that many more people would be able to ruin themselves. But here was Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, a responsible officer of the P. W. D., saying that the question was not yet fixed by Government and Mr. Nariman was saying that in the Legislative Council the same thing was said. He did not see any necessity at all for this road. The road would only benefit those people who went to the races, and those who went about in motor cars. There were already two roads there, namely, the Hornby Vellard and another, and why did they want a new road a hundred feet wide? There would be time enough for them to consider about the road when the Terminal question was settled, and the Improvement Trust was transferred to them.

NO NEED FOR HURRY.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said Government had not yet decided on the question, and he did not see any necessity for proceeding with the work now. The Commissioner wanted to proceed with the scheme in anticipation of Government sanction and he wanted the Corporation to run into expenses of lakhs of rupees on mere speculation. Even the B. B. and C. I. Railway had not finally sanctioned the scheme, and

(Continued on next page.)

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKYAB, June 26.

The American world-fliers left Akyab for calcutta this morning at 7-30.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The American world-fliers have arrived here.

CALCUTTA'S ROUSING WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The American aviators arrived in Calcutta today and alighted on the Hughli at Pawabaganj about 18 miles away from Calcutta on the Ichapore side. A large crowd of both Indians and Europeans had assembled to accord them reception since 11 o'clock this morning, and despite an unusually hot day remained there till the airmen arrived at quarter to three, Calcutta time. Two of the planes came ahead together while the third followed and Lieutenant Lowell Smith's machine was the first to alight on water.

The American Consul, Colonel Yates, of the South West Borders, and an officer of the Royal Air Force and port and local officials received the airmen. They were taken on board a Government steamer. After refreshments on board, the airmen arrived in Calcutta. The programme of the aviators in Calcutta is yet unsettled.

MACLAREN UP AGAIN.

FROM AKYAB TO RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

Squadron Leader MacLaren accompained by Flying-Officer Penderleith and Sergeant Andrews arrived at Rangoon quite unexpectedly shortly before dusk this evening. Having left Akyab at about nine this morning the airmen were expected here between one and two in the afternoon but when their plane had not been sighted by six and no news had been received it was apprehended that they had been compelled to make a forced landing somewhere between Akyab and Rangoon.

In the afternoon some officials and others went to Monkey Point to meet the airmen but they left again at six. When the aviators descended in Pazundaung creek there were present Mr. Moffit the American Consul, Mr. Pisar, Mr. Moffit the American vice-Consul and several officials and non-officials. The Aeroplane was brought ashore and is now in a hangar at the aerodrome at Monkey Point.

DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT.

Squadron Leader MacLaren said he and his companions rose early in the hope of making an early start but they had considerable difficulty in getting the machine out of the hangar. It became bogged at the aerodrome and they had to dig it out six times before they got away at eight forty-five. The sky was then overcast and a light wind was blowing. The whole country was flooded as far as Kyaupku which they passed at ten. The wind was against them but they were doing sixty miles an hour. At eleven they encountered heavy monsoon so they turned back owing to bad visibility and landed in Kayang Creek. While there he saw the Americans pass over. His party rose from the water at 1-40. They passed over Andrew Bay five minutes later and at two thirty they passed over Gwa. They were to have crossed the Yomas at that point but owing to heavy clouds they continued on towards Bassein. As visibility was getting worse however they turned back to Gwa. The weather then improved and at 5-25 they commenced the ascent of the Arakan Yomas and just got through the clouds and hills and safely passed over the Yomas. In the meantime the petrol tank was leakinug and although the engine was working perfectly they were compelled to land at Yandoon on the river Irrawaddy. They received petrol from the Burma Oil Company's Depot and left an hour after coming down at Yandoon. They sighted Rangoon at 6-5 and landed at 6-15. The aviators could not leave Akyab earlier owing to bad weather. In the opinion of MacLaren the best machine for this part of his journey is an amphibian. He was sorry at having missed the American aviators. He does not expect to leave here to-morrow.

LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Squadron Leader MacLaren left Akyab for Rangoon at 9 a.m. to-day.

MACLAREN'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 26.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren will leave tomorrow morning for Bangkok. A report has been received to-day from Bangkok that weather there is good.

Official And Personal.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das arrived in Bombay yesterday (Thursday) morning by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail. After spending a busy day he left for Ahmedabad last night by the Gujarat Mail to attend the All-India Congress Committee, which meets at Ahmedabad this afternoon.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Member, All-India Congress Committee, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Madras also left for Ahmedabad by the same mail along with Mr. Das.

Most of the Bombay members of the A.I.C.C. also left for Ahmedabad last night.

ARREST OF SIXTH JATHA.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, June 24.

With reference to the allegations contained in one of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee's recent communiques that a Mahomedan police officer while arresting the sixth Shahidi Jatha at Nabha seized the kirpan of the Jathedar, that the Jathedar and the Assistant Jathedar were bound hand and foot and dragged along and that the former was kicked by Mr. Wilson Johnstone the Administrator of Nabha State, the Associated Press is informed on high authority that the allegations are false and that the facts are that when the Jatha was halted the Administrator discovered that the Jathedar was wearing a large sword in addition to his kirpan. This sword was taken away from him by the Chief Police Officer, who is a Hindu, under orders and in the presence of the Administrator. The Jathedar's kirpan was not touched. Both the Jathedar and his assistant were violent and resisted arrest. They were accordingly handcuffed and separated from the rest of the Jatha. Their feet were not bound and they walked from the place of their arrest to the station under escort. It is not true that the Administrator kicked the Jathedar. The minimum amount of force was used to separate him from the Jatha.

NINTH SHAHIDI JATHA

MARCH THROUGH AMRITSAR DISTRICT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, June 25.

The ninth Shahidi Jatha composed of five hundred Akalis of Amritsar District left for Jaito to perform Akhand Panth last night. Before its departure it performed a prolonged ceremony in front of Akal Takht in the presence of huge crowds. The Jathedar read out his message enjoining upon the Jatha to remain strictly non-violent and to bear all hardships. The Jatha then paid its respects to the Golden Temple and after a procession through the city marched on foot headed by Granth Sahib carried in a palanquin. The Jatha intends to march through the villages of Amritsar District carrying on Akali propaganda.

TARAKESHWAR.

17 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRRAKESHWAR, June 25.

Seventeen volunteers were arrested.

APPOINTMENT OF C. P. MINISTERS.

A BILASPUR REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

A message from Bilaspur says, information from reliable sources goes to show that His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces has been advised to appoint two temporary Ministers for a period of six months to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Chitnavis and Hifazat Ali in March last Messrs. Kelkar and Ghulam Mohiaddin, both defeated candidates at the last elections, are, it is understood, likely to be appointed.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

EXTENSION OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, June 25.

A quarter million elderly people will receive benefit as a result of the extension of the Oldage Pensions Scheme which has obtained the Commons' approval.

Mr. Snowden in introducing the necessary financial resolution said that single people having means, not necessarily earned, of twenty-five shillings weekly would be entitled to ten shillings pension weekly and married couple whose income was fifty shillings would be entitled to a sovereign jointly. The cost of the proposal would exceed four million sterling in the first year but would rise to seven million sterling. The proposals could in no way be regarded as the final settlement of the problem of oldage pensions. He hoped shortly to submit a scheme for mothers' and widows' pensions and reduce the age limit to sixty-five.—Reuter.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW VACCINE INVENTED.

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—

Professor Calmette of the Pasteur Institute has invented a vaccine for the prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of bacilli carefully enfeebled by 230 successive processes. A hundred experiments have already been made on animals, and 217 new-born children showing the symptoms of the likelihood of Tuberculosis were administered the vaccine. All the babies were under observation for 18 months, and so far none has showed any sign of the disease developing.—Reuter.

C. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

"MAHARASHTRA'S" FEARS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 26.

Describing the various official activities with a view to prepare ground for fresh Council elections the "Maharashtra" says the Central Provinces Government is awaiting the result of the impending fight at Ahmedabad between Gandhiji and Swarajists. If Gandhiji succeeds in excluding Swarajists from the Congress, Government will forthwith come out a communique through its Publicity Office, urging the electors not to trust Swarajist candidates any more, since they have neither the Congress nor country behind them, and since the great Mahatmaji is against them. Thus whether Mahatmaji wishes it or not, he will prove a powerful ally to Government in its vigorous anti-Swarajist campaign in this Province.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Forward" writes:—

Some of the Provincial Congress Committees have given in their nominations for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Belgaum. For the highest honour which the country can bestow upon her sons, the name of Mahatmaji comes easily the first. But even the Presidentsship of the Congress is no fitting tribute to India's greatest son, the greatest living personality in the modern world, and falls far short of what India owes to Mahatma Gandhi and the movement he has inaugurated and is leading.

Provided that the Mahatma cannot accept the country's respectful offering of tribute, the "Bombay Charonicle" is right in suggesting and we believe is expresses the general opinion of the country, that the office should go to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The problem of all problems before the Congress and the country just now is unity, in the Congress rank and among the different sections of the people. Mrs. Naidu's long career of service to the country is a glorious record of work done for that unity. In honouring Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the country will honour the womanhood of India, and the cause of that unity, and will respect the wishes of the Indians overseas for whom she has done so much.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

CASTE HINDUS' OPPOSITION STIFFENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 26.

There were several important developments at Vaikom during the last two days. Street boys and elderly men hired by the caste Hindu oppositionists are obstructing the Satyagrahis from passing along to the barricade on the western road while no such obstruction is made on the other road. These hirelings are abusing the Satyargahis freely, assaulting them an pushing them back. On Tuesday charkas taken by the Satyagrahis were snatched away, smashed to pieces and thrown away by them. Several workers were assaulted during the last two days among these being Messrs. T. G. Narayana Pillai and Krithiavas, volunteer inspectors. The former had a portion of his beard rudely pulled away while the latter was assaulted and his nose was tiwsted to suffocation. The police sentries on the northern road snatched away a charka yesterday. All khaddar clad people are subjected to a severe scrutiny. The opposition leaders interviewed stated they would have no sympathy with the Congress and its activities as long as it took up the removal of untouchability.

SUMMONS AGAINST VOLUNTEERS.

Summons were served yesterday on over 30 volunteers by a local second class magistrate. They have been charged for nuisance by the police for crowding in the circle on the western road singing songs and spinning Charkhas and thereby obstructing the passage and inconveniencing the shopkeepers and fedestrians. Eighteen volunteers who appeared before the magistrate while admitting having sung songs and spun on the road stated they never inconvenienced any shop-keepers or the public. The case was adjourned but as the volunteers refused to give a written undertaking to appear as directed they were placed on remand.

The local caste Hindus at a meeting held last evening under the Presidentship of Mr. K. G. Sankara Pillai have resolved to put up strenous opposition to organize a counter Satyagraha movement and continue it till the Congress Satyagrahis withdraw from Vaikom. They have appointed a Committee to collect funds and enlist caste Hindu volunteers to carry on the opposition. They have condemned in strong language the indifference of the Government in handling the situation properly and putting down the movement once for all. They have resolved to request the Government to define what their position is with regard to the movement. They have further decided that Jatha of the caste Hindus proposed by the Congress leaders should be prevented from passing through Vaikom on starting and have sought Government help in the matter.

The death is announced at Simla of Brigadier General H. A. Abbott, C. B., late Colonel of the 15th Sikhs. He lived for some years past at Peak Mashobra and died this morning after a short illness at the Walker Hospital. The deceased General who was seventy-five will be given a military funeral on Friday.

PROPOSED ROAD TO RACE COURSE.

(Continued from previous page.)

yet they were asked to sanction it, without the slightest idea of the probable expenses. He was afraid the road was for the benefit of race-goers, and although the Commissioner did not go to the races personally, he might have sympathy with the persons who went there.

The Municipal Commissioner said even race-goers formed part of the public of the city and were entitled to their consideration. The whole area between this road which was proposed to be laid out, and the present B. B. and C. I. station, was being acquired by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, either for their Terminal Station or for their goods yards and the negotiations between them were now almost complete. They were going to pay about 69 lakhs for the Corporation's claims and they were going to reconstruct the sidings on the other side of the road. Those negotiations between him and the Railway were now almost complete. About the statement that the Government had not made up their minds on the question, he would inform them that Mr. Hindley had stated that the Railway Company were proceeding with the acquisition of the properties required. There was only one private property concerned, and three-fourths of the road lay through properties belonging to the Improvement Trust and other bodies. They would shortly receive from the Company nine lakhs for the road and for the non-construction of overbridges. The road was absolutely necessary and the Corporation would have to sanction it. He only asked them to sanction the road now, and they might alter the layout afterwards if necessary.

COUNTING CHICKENS BEFORE HATCHING.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Commissioner was always fond of counting the chickens before they were hatched. The Commissioner was always showing 49 lakhs as the sum which the Corporation were going to receive for the land acquired for the Terminal Station, but he thought it was a mere chimera. He was surprised at the version given by the Commissioner and the answers given in the Assembly by Mr. Hindley, for they were absolutely at variance. But it was quite possible that Government had spoken in two voices. Mr. Hindley had said (Mr. Jamnadas read out from the proceedings of the Assembly) that the Railway Company was instructed to stay the acquisition of the land at Grant Road, as the whole question of the terminal arrangement for the railways in Bombay was under consideration by Government. Mr. Hindley could not even give the approximate distance of time when the scheme would be taken in hand. He did not think that the scheme was likely to materialise soon. It was utter waste of money to press forward with the question now. He had no objection to the Commissioner going on with the laying of his pipe line independent of this road.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 24 voting for and 25 against. A poll was demanded and 26 voted in favour and 29 against. It was then detlared lost. The original proposition was put to vote and 27 voted for and an equal number against. The President gave his casting vote against the proposition and it was declared lost. A poll was again demanded and 27 members voted in favour of the proposition and 28 against and it was lost. So both the proposition and the amendment were lost.

A MATUNGA GRIEVANCE.

The Corporation then considered the Roads Committee's report about the nuisance caused by the noise created by the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga. The report stated:—

"With a view to minimising the chances of nuisance, the Agent was requested to shift the hammers to a remoter part of the workshops if it was not possible to stop night work altogether. The Agent, however, represented that night work was necessary to get through heavy arrears of work and that it was not possible to shift the hammers. Under the circumstances the Commissioner decided to postpone taking action in the matter for six months, and Mr. Jivraj was informed accordingly. Reporting on the present complaint of Mr. Moolraj, the Commissioner in his letter under reference states that since the last report was made to the Standing Committee, the place has been kept under observation from time to time and the steam hammer in the workshop has not been found working so frequently as before at nights. As, however, Mr. Nensey's complaint did not cease, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway was asked whether night work could not be stopped altogether, and if not, how long it would be necessary to continue it. The Agent replied that it was not possible to stop the night work altogether until such times as certain proposals which were under consideration had matured, but agreed to the hours of duty of the staff in the forge shop being arranged in such a way as to stop the work entirely at 12-30 a.m. This will secure undisturbed nights for the complainant from midnight till early morning. In these circumstances the Commissioner is of opinion that no further action appears at present to be necessary. The Committee have carefully considered the question and beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to ask the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to stop noisy work altogether after 11 p.m."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted. The G. I. P. Railway Company had a big workshop there and it was working day and night. In the case of small factories they were stopping the nuisance caused by them at night. The Company were, however, considering the question of the removal of the whole workshop, and if that scheme materialised the nuisance would cease.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia asked whether it was not proper that the workshop should be stopped from working at night.

The President said if they had got the power they could stop it at night.

Mr. Gamadia said they might request the Company to stop working earlier. He did not think that stopping work at 11 p.m. was enough for people in India went to bed early. This locality was inhabited by working class people who went to bed early and got up early and they must have sleep at night. He moved an amendment that the work should stop at 10 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconding said if they were strong the Company would not have gone on with the nuisance. The war was finished long ago, but the nuisance was still going on.

"MONSTROUS."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was monstrous to say that while they could stop small factories from working at night, and from making noise, they were unable to prevent a big Company like the railway. The Corporation had always come to the rescue of the citizens, and refused licenses to factories which wanted to work at night. And yet they could not stop the railways from doing it.

The Commissioner said he was of the same opinion as Mr. Nariman, but since the last four years he had revised his opinion. The High Court had given its decision against the Corporation in this respect. He had requested the Company many times to stop working at night, and he would do so again, if the Corporation wished it, but he did not think any useful purpose would be served thereby. They could make a representation to the Governor-General-in-Council and he had already informed the applicants to that effect.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the amendment.

The amendment was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday at 3-10 p.m. (S. T.).

CEMENT CONTRACTS

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and seconded by Mr. G. L. Winterbothom, was passed at the Municipal Standing Committee's meeting held on Wednesday: That with reference to Corporation's resolution dated March 6, 1922 authorising the Commissioner to participate with the Development Department of the Government of Bombay in the ten years' contract for the purchase of cement from the four companies mentioned therein a Sub-Committee of the following members be appointed to investigate and report on the legal obligations of the Corporation under the contract. The Sub-Committee be authorised to take legal advice in the matter if necessary.

The Committee consisted of the Chairman, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

That pending the report of the Sub-Committee the Commissioner be requested not to compell the Municipal contractors to use cement purchased by the Municipality from the four cement companies referred to above in respect of future contracts.

VENUE OF WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

INDIA WANTS TO CHANGE IT FROM CAIRO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 26.

It is understood that instructions to the Khilafat Deputation include a proposal to strongly impress on the Turks the necessity for changing the venue of the World Muslim Conference from Cairo to Constantinople or some other equally central place.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

In the course of the further hearing of the case against the Directors of the Amritsar National Bank, Ltd., the public examination of Mr. R. S. Sondhi, the Managing Director of the Amritsar National Bank, Ltd., was resumed to-day before Mr. Rangi Lall, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore. A request was made at the outset by Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, Vakil on behalf of the Directors, that the public examination might be postponed as the Directors were trying to come to terms with the Official Liquidators as to the payment of the liabilities. Mr. Madan Gopal, the Official Liquidator, raising no objection to the postponement, the Judge advised the Directors to realise the seriousness of their offence, and asked them to make a settlement as soon as possible as that would minimise the charges against them.

The public examination was then postponed till the 16th August to enable the Directors to settle their terms with the Liquidators.

CAPT. & CREW OF "CLAN MACMILLAN" ARRIVE AT CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, June 26.

The Indo-Burma tanker S. S. "Shwedagon" with the Captain and 19 other members of the crew of the "Clan Masmillan" arrived in Chittagong to-day.

It is understood that the question of simplification of relations between the Government of India and the Rajputana States is under consideration of the Government of India. The question is a difficult one and it is unlikely that any final decision would be reached for some time.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(BY PHILO-JUNIUS.)

Ever since Mahatma Gandhi proposed that the majority should control the Executive of the Congress the Swarajist are raising a hue and cry against him Some like the redoubtable Dr. Monje frankly want to undermine the position of Mahatmaji in the Congress. Some more tactful have intimated all the same that the have no intention of obeying the wishes Mahatmaji in the matter. They owe their present position to their electors and the wish to remain at their posts and right Confusion has become worse confounded an the paper unity to which we were stickin like anything vanished into the air Attacks on Mahatmaji are being freely made in some Swarajists papers and the "Forward" which ought to know better ha not hesitated to attack the very principle of non-co-operation which it politely in forms us is a policy of negation. As to the worthy representatives of responsive co-operation, they have seized the situation with great avidity and they are engaged in the amiable task of anti-Gandhi propaganda with a devotion worthy of a better cause.

Situation Clarified.

Strictly speaking there is nothing in what Mahatmaji has said that can justify this clamour. It is not to-day that Mahatmaji has said that the office-bearers must be true Congressmen, men who accept the policy and principles of the Congress. The Congress Committee is not a mere deliberative body. It is an executive body and men with divided counsels cannot enforce the Congress policy. It is eminently desirable that the Congress Executive should be recruited from the majority party. It is just possible that in a particular province or district the minority may be controlling the local situation. Still in view of national unity and party discipline it should stand aside and allow those who have full faith in the Congress policy to work in the local committees. Otherwise its whole time would be spent in fighting with the central body as in the Maharashtra and C. P. Congress Committees. Because the principle laid down by Mahatmaji was not strictly enforced, Congress work has suffered and the Gandhi purge is necessary if the Congress is to be a live body again.

Two Parties.

A belief is assiduously cultivated in some quarters that there is not much difference between the Swaraj party and Mahatma Gandhi except on the question of Council entry. Let us frankly recognise the situation as it is. The Swarajist was allowed Council entry. He was assured by Mahatmaji that there would be no hostile propaganda as regards this item. If what Pandit Shamlal Nehru says is true that the Swarajist is nothing but a non-co-operator plus Council-walla there was nothing easier for him than to leave the Executive in the hands of non-co-operators and concentrate in Council work. But it was not to be. Mahatmaji stated a simple proposition. If there were really no parties in the Congress it should have been immediately accepted by the Swarajists. They had their own field of work. Undisturbed by any they should have worked there. Before the Gandhi age, there was no question of any personal responsibility. The Indian National Congress was for many days only national in name. Its resolutions remained on paper. It was Mahatmaji that demanded a personal adherence to the resolutions. Tired of co-operation, the country adopted non-co-operation. If it is tired of non-co-operation, it is open to it to adopt Co-operation again. Whereas Co-operation having failed," Nagpur gave a new turn to Indian politics and enforced non-co-operation and triple boycott. These items have not been abjured by the Congress. So long as they stand there they must be enforced. They are not there for show. We cannot talk of triple boycott and relax it even in our own organisations. If that is the measure of our practical enthusiasm, then it is high time that the Congress should abandon it openly.

The Mahatma's Demand.

Till that is done, Mahatmaji demands a free and fair field for his work. He is entitled to it. If the boycott has failed it is because we ourselves have not been very enthusiastic about it. The Congress that cannot enforce it even in its own organisations has no business to talk of it. Mr. S. Sreenivas Iyengar's mistake lies in taking the Constructive programme item by item and saying that it has no Swaraj value. If he means that it does not lead directly to Swaraj he is right but nobody claims that it would. The real object of the programme is to prepare the country for the final struggle. Judged from that point of view the Swaraj value of every item of the constructive programme is great indeed. The boycott of foreign cloth would save us sixty crores. We have to fight the situation as it is. We are as it were caught in a trap. Where lies the sense in saying that we cannot get out unless the door is opened? Similarly what is the meaning of saying that item No. 1 is impossible without Swaraj and so on? If our object is to have parallel Government and that is what Sinn Feinism meant, we have to ignore the present Government and set up an organisation of our own. That is what the constructive programme coupled with triple boycott does. If Mr. S. Sreenivas Iyengar wants Sinn Feinism, he should be the first man to support the Constructive programme and triple boycott. If we are not ready for triple boycott are we ready for Sinn Feinism? Would pedestrian jathas get us Swaraj? Would capture of seats place us under Swarajya? Our non-co-operation should be exclusively of a political type, says Mr. Iyengar. Probably he means that social and religious questions should not be mixed up with politics. That is an old objection against the Gandhi programme but it is difficult to separate politics by itself and even if it could be done we have to pay due attention to social and religious evils also if N. C. O. is to bring about an all-round progress of the country as a whole.

MALABAR LETTER.

FATE OF A BHATIYA GIRL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, June 23.

The Divisional First Class Magistrate of Calicut was engaged on Friday last in the hearing of a very sensational case of kidnapping in which the unfortunate victim was Kashi Bai *alias* Lakhmi Bai, a Bhatiya girl aged about sixteen years, belonging to Rajkot, Kathiawar State, while the accused were Messrs. Pramji Mooljee, a wealthy Bania merchant and Ahamed Koya, a Moplah merchant of this town. The complainant in the case was Monghi Devi, mother of the girl. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant gave her daughter in marriage to Mr. Lakhmidas Tulsidas, a Bania merchant of Calicut, who died here about seven months ago, leaving property of the value of over Rs. 50,000. The marriage took place at Rajkot. Fifteen days after the death of the girl's husband accused Pramji Mooljee went to the house of the deceased where the girl was living and told the latter that she should leave the place and that she would not get any of the properties of her husband. In the absence of any one to render her any help the girl agreed to go away if she were to get some money to meet her travelling expenses, and accused Pramji Mooljee told her that there was some money in the Registrar's office but that she would not get it unless she signed a document. She consented to sign it, and accordingly, accused Pramji Mooljee took her in a carriage to the Registrar's office, made her sign a document and gave her a sum of Rs. 2,000. The next day, he connived with accused Ahmed Koya to take the girl to some place, took her to the Calicut Railway Station, purchased two tickets for Trichinopoly and sent her along with the second accused. On reaching Trichinopoly, the second accused converted her to Islam and married her. He then took her to Madura. The complainant knew about the death of her son-in-law only two months ago, and she hastened to Calicut to take her daughter back to Rajkot. On her arrival in Calicut she was told that the first accused had sent her along with the second accused to Trichinopoly. She went over to Trichinopoly, but her daughter could not be found there, and finally she traced the girl at Madura. The girl told the complainant that the first accused gave her Rs. 2,000 and despatched her along with the second accused to Trichinopoly.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

The girl, who is now the wife of the second accused, appeared in Court in the garb of a typical Moplah woman. The mother of the girl produced in Court an extract from the Birth Register of the Shibpore Municipality, where the girl was born, to show that she was born on 14th October, 1908 and that she was still a minor. The extract had been certified by the political Agent of the Kathiawar State. She deposed to the effect that the first accused kidnapped her minor daughter and sent her away with the second accused in order to appropriate her husband's properties. A Maratha named Appa, who was examined as a witness for the prosecution stated that he, the girl and the first accused went together in a carriage from the house to the Railway Station, that the second accused met them at the Railway Station and that the first accused purchased two tickets for Trichinopoly and gave the same to the second accused. He also added that when he asked the first accused, where the girl and the second accused were going, the first accused told him that he need not know it. Another witness, Lakshmora Singh had met the girl and the second accused at Trichinopoly while Kottuwel, a Kshatriya, had travelled along with the second accused and the girl in the same compartment on his way to Coimbatore. The girl, who was examined as a court witness, stated that the first accused had paid her Rs. 2,000 on signing a document from the Registrar's office but that she did not know what the contents of that document were. It had not been read out to her. As regards her conversion to Islam, she said that she had an attack of plague and that she had taken a vow to embrace Islam after her recovery. She only fulfilled her vow by embracing Islam. At this stage, the prosecution counsel brought to the notice of the Court that, by that statement, she was only attempting to exonerate her present Moplah husband, the second accused, from blame for her conversion. The hearing will be resumed on the 26th instant, when the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution will be cross-examined by the Vakils for the defence. The Court had been crowded with people to hear the proceedings of the case.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

If the Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom had not been an immediate success, it has at least created a general awakening among the depressed classess on this coast. I understand that a similar campaign will soon be started at Shriprayer near Velapped, where the depressed classes are not permitted to pass through a public road, adjoining a temple, which stands on land belonging to the British Government in British Territory, but which is owned by the Cochin Government. I also understand that some Thiya gentlemen are considering the desirability of starting Satyagraha in this town. There is a tank at Tiruvennore, within the limits of this Municipality, which is used exclusively by the higher castes. The tank belongs to the Municipality and is maintained out of Municipal funds contributed by the tax-payers. The low castes are prohibited from using it on the ground that the water would be polluted.

ARREST OF MOPLAHS.

Some Moplahs had been arrested recently from the Ernad and Walluvanand taluks for failing to pay up their fines levied under the Moplah Act in connection with the rebellion of 1921. Over twenty had been arrested from the Walluvanand taluk alone, and failure or neglect of payment being an offence, some of them have been sent to jail for that offence.

MALABAR TENANCY LEGISLATION.

A DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 24.

A deputation of Malabar Jenmi Sabha headed by the Raja of Kollengode waited on His Excellency the Governor to-day at the Secretariat in connection with Malabar Tenancy Legislation. His Excellency was supported by Sir Arthur Knapp, member in charge of Malabar affairs and the Hon'ble Ramaswamy Iyer, member in charge of Malabar Tenancy Legislation. The deputation represented to His Excellency that the Jenmis of Malabar had enjoyed rights for centuries past and the proposed legislation was calculated to [illegible] such rights seriously. They submitted that there was no necessity for legislation, which if passed was likely to produce most mischievous results revolutionising conditions in Malabar.

His Excellency assured the deputation that their representations would be borne in mind carefully and that he was glad of an early opportunity which the deputation gave him of acquainting himself with affairs connected with the Malabar land problem.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN MERCHANTS SHIPPING ACT

NOT FAVOURED BY POONA ANJUMAN I-ISLAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 25.

The amendment of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act in the direction of making it compulsory for Mahomedan pilgrims to the Haj to purchase return tickets or make deposits against such return tickets is not favoured by the Poona Anjuman-I-Islam whose opinion was asked by the Government. The Anjuman considers that the annual grant of Rs. 35,000 or a little more if given every year by the Government of India will not be a great burden on Indian revenues. In the alternative it suggests that the cost of repatriation of destitute pilgrims be recovered from the local boards or municipalities to which these pilgrims belong in the same way as the cost of destitute patients sent for antirabic treatment is recovered from these bodies.

UNIVERSITY FOR CAWNPORE.

RESOLUTION IN U. P. COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Mr. Vikramgaet Singh of Cawnpore has given notice that he will move a resolution at the session of the U. P. Legislative Council recommending that a University should be established at Cawnpore.

Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, has suggested that a tax should be levied on people in possession of large compounds and open spaces, especially in the civil station, which he considers could be usefully used for building. A Committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

INDIA'S FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The figures of India's foreign seaborne trade in May 1924, show that imports amounted to Rs. 20.60 lakhs exports to Rs. 27.73 lakhs, and re-exports to 1.32 lakhs compared with imports 19.28 lakhs, exports 28.54 lakhs and re-exports 1.56 lakhs in May 1923.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 25.

Mr. S. Singaravelu Chetty, one of the accused in the Bolshevik conspiracy case at Cawnpore, who was unable to attend the trial with the other accused owing to ill-health left Madras to-night for Calcutta 'en route' to Cawnpore. He will appear before the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, on July 1st.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST EDITOR OF "MAHARASTRA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

Mr. Slaney, the City Magistrate, heard to-day the defamation suit filed by Rao Sahib Nimbalkar, Tahsildar against Mr. Ogale, Editor of "Maharashtra", Nagpur, for having published certain passages purporting that the complainant travelled by first class with a second class ticket, that there was an altercation between the guard and the complainant and that the dispute was settled on a Malguzar friend of the complainant paying the excess fare and penalty. The prosecution after over four months closed the case. The accused pleaded not guilty and made thes following statement:—"The statements in the indicated passage are substantially true. The facts of the case are, however, still worse than what the passage says. Not only the complainant had his wife and children travel first class with second class ticket, but Mr. Buldeoprasad paid excess and penalty for him. If anything the correspondent of the accused has in the indicated passage understated the facts. The complainant could not have and admittedly has no grievance against the accused for representing him as having travelled first class with second class ticket if in fact he had travelled second class with third class ticket the gist of the publication on this point being that complainant travelled in train and higher class with lower class ticket.

Mr. Pradhan conducts the prosecution while the accused is being defended by Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister and a member of the Legislative Assembly. The case comes on for hearing for defence on 16th of July next.

RED CROSS WORK IN INDIA

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy speaking at the combined annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society on the 24th instant said:—

"It is a pleasure to me to preside at this annual meeting. The objects which the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society have in view, are outside the field of criticism and removed from all controversy and when, as in the present case, it is my privilege to pass in review the reports which demonstrate a marked expansion of the beneficient activities of these two sister societies. I feel that I may cease to regard my functions as a President, as a grave and onerous responsibility and may, with a light and joyful heart, take satisfaction and pride in my examination of the report which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has presented on the working of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. It reveals the most satisfactory progress during the year and I congratulate the Association on the activities. Interest in the work was not confined to British India and one of the features of the yearly working has been the keen response and sympathy with the objects of the Association displayed by the Indian States. I desire to associate myself with the Council in expressing obligations and gratitude to the members of the medical profession and the lay lecturers who without remuneration and at sacrifice of their leisure have assisted the Association in holding courses and examinations.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has drawn attention to All-India Ambulance competitions at Allahabad and Calcutta which were a special feature of the year and produced keen contests. The greatest credit is due to those who organised the competitions. The task of making the arrangements was no *sinecure* as may be realised from the fact that over sixty teams entered for the events in each competition.

PROGRESS OF AMBULANCE KNOWLEDGE.

I note with satisfaction the increased activity of the ambulance movement among the railway employees. It would add in no small degree to the sense of the security of the public if as the result of the spread of ambulance knowledge each train had an ambulance passed employee on it, and if ambulance experts were to be found among the railway staff at every railway station of importance. Not less interesting to the general public is the steady expansion of ambulance knowledge among the police force in India. The work has also been in progress in mines and there is a great scope for its extension not only in mining area but also in industrial centres where owing to the presence of heavy traffic the possibility of the occur of accidents must be apprehended.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS,

UNIFICATION ADVOCATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Appeals for the unification of all Anglo-Indian Associations into one All-India body were made by Col. Gidney, H. Barton and others at a meeting of the Anglo-Indian community last evening. A resolution was passed altering the name of the Anglo-Indian and the Domiciled Association of Bengal to Anglo-Indian and European Association (All India and Burma). Col. Gidney in his speech said that the community's right to live in India has been seriously challenged by Indians and the very persons to whom its future was entrusted by the authors of the reform scheme seemed impotent to contest that challenge. He added that the existing unemployment among Anglo-Indians was primarily due to the Indianisation of services.

MYSORE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

At the meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council to-day the discussion on the Budget was continued. To-day's session was of interest because of the reductions moved in the duty allowance of Rs. 200 paid to the Revenue Commissioner and two of his assistants. A reduction of one lakh of rupees in the expenditure of the Revenue Department was also moved.

Speaking on the former point, the Dewan explained that the allowance would be discontinued when the present incumbent vacated his office, and the matter was therefore not pressed to a division.

The second motion in spite of an explanation by the Dewan and the expression of a desire that it should be withdrawn was taken to a division, but was lost.

The Civil Justice Committee presided over by Justice Rankin commenced its sitting on the 25th instant in the Patna Secretariat. Mr. James, Registrar, Patna High Court, and Saiyed Mahomed Hussain, Vakil, Patna, have been co-operated as members of the Committee.—A. P.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

At its resumed sitting last night, the Central Khilafat Committee discussed and passed several resolutions including one authorising the Committee to correspond with Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Muslim League and such other Muslim Associations as the Working Committee may choose on the subject of reorganization of the Muslim community.

Another resolution declared that Sheriff Hussein was unfit for the office of the Khalif and while leaving the question of Khilafat to the proposed World Muslim Conference, considered it advisable in the interests of Khilafat that Sheriff Hussein should voluntarily withdraw his claims to that office.

By another resolution the Central Khilafat Committee entrusted the management and working of the Khilafat Press to its Working Committee and granted it Rs 1,000 a month for the next quarter.

The Chairman was authorised to issue a statement stating that the Central Khilafat Committee was determined to maintain the Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh as a permanent University and further to improve and enlarge it.

Condolence resolutions were passed on death of Syed Muhammad Hussein of Hubli and Syed Kamaluddin Ahmad Jafri of Allahabad, two prominent Khilafat workers.

PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION.

Winding up the proceedings the President congratulated the members on the success of the meeting and thanked them for the trouble they took to come to Delhi at great personal sacrifice in the trying heat. He said that the task before the Committee as also before every Muslim worker in the land was hard and strenuous work and collection of funds to make the national reorganization a complete success. He especially appealed to every member of the community to co-operate with the Committee in the great task of national reorganization and to lend it his ungrudging support.

Maulana Mahomed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali and others who are the members of the All-India Congress Committee left for Ahmedabad this morning.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

KHALIFA ABDUL MAJID'S FRESH APPEAL.

The Arabic paper "Ababil" (Beyruit) publishes the following appeal of the Caliph Abdul Majid on the authority of the Haves Agency:—

"The decision of Angora is against the spirit of Islam; rather it is a disgrace to Islam. The Khilafat question can be settled only in World Islamic Conference. It is hoped that the prominent Muslims all over the world will arrange such a congregation which will be representative of all Islamic countries." The correspondent of the Haves Agency further states that the Caliph Abdul Majid hopes that Maulana Mahomed Ali will keep the Indian Muslims faithful to the Caliph.

NEWSPAPER FOR RAJPUT MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With a view to meet the persistent demand for an independent Muslim journal in Rajputana for safeguarding the best interests of Muslims in matters religious, political and social, to explain its view-point to those who want to know the way Muslims think and feel and to cater authenticated news from all parts on the Islamic world we have arranged to bring out an Urdu weekly journal under the name of "The Muslim Rajasthan" for which the Declaration under section 5 Press Act XXV of 1867 has been to-day filed by the writer under whose editorship for the present its first issue shall come out on the first day of Moharram.

To achieve the above said objects efforts have been made to secure special correspondents from all parts of the country and further arrangements are being made for the same in unrepresented areas.

Muslims of India in general and of Rajputana in particular are requested to enlist themselves as subscribers and thus give us all possible encouragement in our efforts to meet what is considered a necessity in the present state of Islamic society.

Subscription rates:—Rs. 5 per annum; Rs. 3 for 6 months.

Agents and correspondents wanted all over.

For further particulars apply to the Manager "The Muslim Rajasthan" Beawar (Rajputana).—Yours, etc.,

JAMALUDDIN MAKHMOOR.
Secretary, Khilafat and Anjuman Ittehad-i-Islam Merwara-Beawar.
Beawar, June 24.

London, June 25.—The International Tourist Trophy race for "Babies" ultralight weight motor cycles up to 13 h.p. on a hilly and tortuous course of 11 miles, has been won by Mr. J. A. Porter on New Gerrard in two hours, 12 minutes 40 and two-fifths seconds.—Reuter.

Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar, wires under date June 25th:—Weather permitting transhipment of passengers will cease from 27th instant on which date through communication will be restored.—(A. P.)

SINKING OF THE "MACMILLAN."

HOW CREW WAS RESCUED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

The following seven officers with fifty of the crew who were rescued by the steamer "Minhla" have arrived in Rangoon:—Messrs. S. M. W. Easterbrook, Gothing, R. P. Hauston, A. Warnock, A. Mackenzie, I. McCrow, and E. E. Potts. The Principal Port Officer met them last night to get the report of the sinking of the "Clan Macmillan."

The vessel ran on shoals off Preparis Island and tore open her bottom at about ten on Friday night. The weather was rough, the sea was running high. The night was pitch dark. A S.O.S. signal was immediately sent out and was picked up by the S. S. "Leicestershire." After some hours the "Clan Macmillan" began to sink rapidly. The crew with the exception of the Captain took to the boats but stood by till the vessel sank which occurred shortly after nine o'clock the next morning. The Captain stuck to the bridge till the very last moment and had literally to be dragged off by force by the Chief Officer.

After the vessel sank the crew in three boats rowed away, no land being in sight. The Captain's boat went towards the east while the other two boats went to the north despite signals to keep together. High seas continually filled the boats which had to be baled out without cessation. They rowed and drifted all through that day and night and the next day till they were picked up on Sunday night by Captain Gower of the "Minhla."

During the night before they were picked up signals were sent out at intervals by means of a patent electric torch which showed white, red or green lights as required. To accomplish this a sailor who to stand on tip-toe holding the torch aloft and held in position by two other men to prevent his falling overboard. Captain Gower was on his way to Rangoon and was unaware of the disaster as his ship was not provided with wireless. When he first sighted the lighted torch from the bridge of his vessel he at first thought it was a light attached to a buoy which had broken adrift from a lighthouse but when he saw the red and green lights he guessed that something was wrong and signalled back and then learnt for the first time of the wreck. He immediately altered his course and proceeded in the direction of the light and came across the boats but found he was unable to approach as they were inside a reef and he had to signal to them to come out into the open sea. This they did and were all picked up and taken on board. Owing to the high seas this proved no easy task and one of the boats got under the bows of the "Minhla" and was all but smashed.

While rescue operations were in progress the S. S. "Shwedagon" under Captain Gentles arrived and was sent immediately in search of the Captain's boat which was subsequently picked up and the Captain and his party were taken to Chittagong. It is understood that no articles on board the "Clan Macmillan," not even the ship's papers were saved. The "Clan Macmillan" carried a general cargo. It is understood a Marine Court of Inquiry into the sinking of the vessel will be held in Rangoon.

OFFICERS OF "CLAN MACMILLAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

Of the seven officers of the "Clan Macmillan" brought by S. S. "Minhla" here Mr. Easterbrook is the second officer, Mr. Potts, Chief Engineer, Mr. MacKenzie, Chief Steward. Messrs. Houston, Warnock, Gothing, and McCrow, fourth officer, third, fourth and fifth Engineers respectively. The Captain's boat coatained the Chief Officer, third officer, second engineer, Marconi wireless operator, carpenter, two apprentices and the crew.

SUBURBAN RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, Bombay was held at the office of the P. and T. R. Association at 139, Medows Street, when the following among other items of business were transacted:—(1) Letter dated 22-5-24 from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry. regarding representation on the Local Advisoy committee was read and it was resolved to write to him on the subject; (2) the Committee resolved to request the G. I. P. Ry. authorities to supply a copy of the pocket Time-Table free to every Season Ticket holder on the Local section and that it should also include as before the timings of the through passenger train by which local passengers are allowed to travel; (3) the Committee resolved that the G. I. P. Railway authorities be requested to issue from Thana through Mail tickets for Inter and Third Class to stations on the N. E. and S. E. sections with a view to minimise the hardships caused to through passengers transhipping at Kalyan; (4) the letter from Mr. B. V. Navalkar regarding absence of alarm chain and of brakesmen was then considered and resolved to write a letter about it to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway and send a copy of the same to the Chairman, Board of Directors, G. I. P. Railway Co., London, to the Secretary Railway Board, Simla, and to the members of the Local Advisory Committee; (5) Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwalla was elected Assistant Secretary for the B. B. and C. I. Railway section and Mr. B. V. Navalkar was elected Assistant Secretary for the G. I. P. Railway section till 31-12-1924; (6) it was resolved to request the G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide more benches and roof on the new constructed platfors at Masjid Station and also to provide approaches from the foot bridge to all the platforms there.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Gondal Railway, wires to the Associated Press, Bombay, as follows:—Through communication was restored on all sections of this Railway on 22nd. Trains are running as usual.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PLEA FOR A CENTRAL SOCIETY IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 25.

COPYRIGHT.

The work of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in India formed the subject of three papers at the International Humane Congress in London organised to celebrate the centenary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The anomalies in the treatment of animals in India were dealt with by Mrs. H. M. Lennox of Darjeeling who contrasted the fat sacred cows with the poor wretched and lean cart bullocks, overloaded and worked to death with every bone almost cutting the skin.

Doctor S. G. Haji of Karachi declared that from his knowledge of Indian history he had not found any mention of any organisation of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals during the reign of any dynasty in India prior to British Government. It was suggested that the Home Society might use influence with the Viceroy of India to start a central society there, so that they might interest Indian princes who were very wealthy and took a keen interest in horses, dogs and all forms of animal life.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

LUNCHEON TO LORD OLIVIER.

LONDON, June 25.

COPYRIGHT.

Lord Olivier, speaking at a luncheon given by the Aligarh University Association at Savoy Hotel, said that he was first interested in the powerful personality of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the work of Aligarh many years ago through his brother-in-law, Mr. Harold Cox. Another brother-in-law was at the same time at Allahabad University and thus when quite a young man he had opportunities of understanding something of both Muslim and Hindu educated men.

Mr. Ameer Ali presided in the absence of the Aga Khan due to ill-health.

Lord Meston proposed the toast of the Aligarh University. Aftab Ahmed Khan replied.

The company included Lady Meston, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Sir Dadiba Dalal, Sir Thomas and Lady Arnold, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Muhammad Rafique, Sir Arthur Shipley and Sir Denison Ross.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 25.

The Government of India Leave of Absence Bill was read the second time in the Commons without discussion.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO BE INVITED TO SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, June 25.

Cape Town—General Hertzog has decided to invite the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa. The date has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

NEED FOR A MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Mr. K. M. Nadkarni thinks that it is a disgrace to Bombay that there is not one medical journal to record the clinical and other technical experiences of the Medical profession. He sees evidence of patriotic spirit among the doctors of Bombay in their founding the People's Free Hospital and urges that it is their duty to start a medical journal early.

SUPPLY OF TODDY.

"Popat" alleges that Government in their thirst for revenue are spoiling the thirst for toddy and forcing people towards prohibition. The licensing and other restrictions on the tapping of toddy, he says, have considerably reduced the supply, with the result that drink-vendors have been resorting not only to adulteration but also to profiteering. "Cannot the Abkari Department," he cries with the earnestness of consuming thirst "be made to see the folly of its way in this regard?"

THE LATE PROFESSOR LOUIS PELTIER MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Late Professor Louis Peltier Memorial Fund, it was decided 'inter alia', that the balance, after deducting expenses, of the total amount of subscriptions received by the Committee, amounting to about Rs. 1,000, should be sent to Madame Peltier as the price of the Library of the Salle Francaise. The Library will hereafter be known as the "Bibliotheque Louis Peltier", and will be kept for the present, by kind permission of the French Consul in the rooms of the French Chamber of Commerce, near the Colaba Railway Station. Students and members of the public interested in the study of French will have access to the Library. Mr. Daniel Levi, the French Consul, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid are appointed Trustees of the Library, with power to appoint successors and to add to their number, and will be advised from time to time by the present Committee.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

LORD OLIVIER'S ASSURANCE.

MOTION IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on June 3 the following discussion arose on the motion of Viscount Peel whether the Indian Legislative Assembly will be afforded an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the Lee Commission:—

Viscount Peel: My Lords, I beg to ask His Majesty's Government whether the Indian Legislative Assembly will be afforded an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of Viscount Lee of Farcham's Commission on the Indian Services during the present short Session, in view of the fact that no further sittings of that Assembly will be held until the month of September.

I can deal with this question, though it is important in substance, very shortly, but I must in two or three sentences explain the reason why I put it down. On the occasion of the setting up of this Commission, I made a statement in the nature of a pledge as to the opportunity that might be afforded the Legislative Assembly in India to discuss this Report. It was a carefully guarded statement, and I think I ought perhaps to read to your Lordships the actual statement as it was made by the Home Member, Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the Legislative Assembly. He was speaking, I think, in March of this year, and he repeated a statement which he made in July. He said:—

"In July last I said: 'We cannot here, either as an Assembly or as a Government of India, limit the constitutional and statutory powers of the Secretary of State in this respect, and if there are matters pressed upon him by the Royal Commission which require immediate orders, then it will be necessary to recognise his power to take a decision in advance of any discussion by the Assembly. For the rest, we shall be quite prepared to allow the Assembly an opportunity of discussing the main recommendations of the Royal Commission; we shall meet any views it may advance in discussion in the usual way, and shall forward its recommendations to the Secretary of State.'"

That is the quotation which Sir Malcolm Hailey gave from his own statement.

He went on to say:—

"That was a formal declaration made in recognition of the constitutional powers of the Secretary of State. We cannot tie his hands, but I have no doubt that he will endeavour to allow full discussion here before any action is taken on the main recommendations of the Commission."

As the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for India, well knows, the Assembly is at present sitting, but the Session is, I understand, likely to be a short one. No other Session is likely to be called or take place until September, and I am anxious that the proposals made by Viscount Lee of Farcham and his Commission should, if possible, be discussed during the present Session.

I will tell your Lordships why. It is obvious, after the great despatch with which Lord Lee and his colleagues have discharged their very difficult and complicated duties, that it would be very unfair to expect the Secretary of State to wait, before taking decisions upon the Report of that Commission, until September, when the Assembly may have had its discussions. It would also, if I may say so, be very unfortunate for the Services concerned, because whatever the decisions taken by the Secretary of State on this proposal, it is obvious that they should, in the interest of the Services, be taken as soon as possible, in order that the Services may know exactly where they stand. I was going to ask the noble Lord if the Government of India would not only place no obstacle in the way of, but do what they can to facilitate, a discussion on the Report of Lord Lee's Commission taking place this Session. I should imagine that this would also be to some extent in their own interests, because any representations they may make upon it are likely to carry more weight when the Secretary of State is beginning to deal with those changes than, when, in September perhaps, he has already made up his mind and may have passed orders carrying out a great many decisions. I beg, therefore, to ask him that specific Question.

LORD OLIVIER.

Lord Olivier: My Lords, it may be of interest to the noble Viscount if I read the text of the announcement which was made on behalf of the Government in both Houses of the Indian Legislature on May 28. It ran as follows:—

"The Report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Services in India is now in the hands of the Hon. Members. When they have had an opportunity of perusing it, they will no doubt observe that the recommendations of the Commission are unanimous in all the main points. They cover a wide field, including Indianisation of the Services, the establishment of a Public Service Commission, the control by Ministers of the Services, which the Report recommends, should be recruited provincially in the future, and the remedy of the grievances of the Services. I should point out to the House that the Report is of an urgent character, that its main recommendations are inter-dependent and that this inter-dependence was the basis of its unanimity. The House has already been assured that the Government propose to give an opportunity to the Hon. Members of expressing their views, but they will no doubt understand that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State can suspend the consideration of the Report in the meanwhile. However, if, after the Hon. Members have had an opportunity of examining the Report, there is any strong feeling in the House in favour of a discussion during the current Session, the Government will be glad to give an opportunity for this, and will consider what arrangements could be made—", that is, although, of course, it will not be possible for them to express their definite views at such short notice. The Hon. Members will understand that the Provincial Governments are vitally interested in many of the recommendations, and their views must be obtained. While the Government are anxious to obtain the general views of the Assembly at the earliest possible date, it may be necessary for the Secretary of State to take decision on matters of urgency, and, in this connection, I must refer the House to what my predecessor said in July, 1923, and again in March, 1924. We cannot here, either as an Assembly or as a Government of India, limit the constitutional and statutory powers of the Secretary of State in this respect, and if there are matters pressed upon him by the Royal Commission which require immediate orders, then it will be necessary to recognise his power to take a decision in advance of any discussion by the Assembly. For the rest, we shall be quite prepared to allow the Assembly an opportunity of discussing the main recommendations of the Royal Commission. We shall meet any views it may advance in discussion in the usual way and shall forward its recommendations to the Secretary of State. I take this opportunity of announcing that the Secretary of State and the Government of India are of opinion that whatever measures of relief recommended by the Commission may be finally sanctioned should have effect as recommended by the Commission from April 1, 1924."

I hope very much that the Viceroy may find it possible to dispose of the discussion of this Report in the Assembly which is now being held, and I shall certainly press upon the Viceroy, as strongly as I can, my case, and that of my Council, of the urgency of dealing with the matter as quickly as possible in view of the considerations to which the Viceroy himself has called attention. I have no doubt whatever that Lord Reading will do all he can to secure the earliest possible expression in a sufficient manner of the views of the Assembly. He knows the feeling of His Majesty's Government upon the subject, and he will, subject to the obstacles put in his way, be disposed to press forward the matter as quickly as possible.

MARQUESS CURZON.

The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston: My Lords, I will only say in a sentence that those who sit on this Bench have listened with satisfaction to the remarks which have just fallen from the Secretary of State for India. I am glad to learn that not only are the Viceroy and the Government of India anxious to take this matter without delay in India, but that those views are shared by the Secretary of State himself. It is obviously extremely desirable that the matter should be taken in hand without delay, both because of the nature of the Report and the great disadvantage of letting the matter stand over till September, and also because, as the noble Lord pointed out, there may be matters upon which the Government of India think it necessary to act without any delay at all. If so, how desirable it is that any discussion should take place without delay! Further, in view of the labours of the Commission, of which Lord Lee of Farcham was Chairman, and the urgent recommendations that the Report should be considered as a whole, that it should be treated and if possible accepted as a whole, and that the changes proposed should be initiated with as little delay as possible, it is only fair to my noble friends and his colleagues that so far as His Majesty's Government can influence that course of affairs they shall do so. Therefore, we are gratified to learn that the Secretary of State for India will exert the whole of his influences in that direction.

VEDAS—A REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the query of Mr. I. A. about the English Translations of Vedas, I have to state that no authentic Translation of Vedas has been yet published in English by the Arya Samaj. The work of translating Vedas even in Vernacular like Hindi was so tremendous, difficult and costly, that it was only recently that this translation was placed in the hands of the public, by the Arya Samaj Pundits.

From this Mr. I. A. will realise that even if the work of English translation is taken into hands it will take years to place the same in the hands of the public.

There are some English Editions of the translations of Vedas by German Authors but these translations are mostly based on Puranic belief and they are made with the help of Sanskrit Translations of Vedas by Sayan and Mahidhar acharyas. Mr. I. A. will get full information about these from the well-known booksellers of India, England or Germany.

I think this will satisfy Mr. I. A. but if he wants still further information, he should write to the Professors of Vedas at Kangri or Brindaban Gurukulas.

Before conclusion I cannot help remarking about the opportunity which Mr. I. A. has taken for calling names to the Arya Samajists even in his pious efforts of seeking knowledge about the sacred Vedas, Mr. I. A. styles the Arya Samajists as the condemners of 'this man and that man' and he also calls them 'mischief creaters.' If assertion of one's rights and the maintenance of self-respect are to be styled as 'mischief' the Arya Samajists will not mind to bear these abuses because militant spirit is certainly preferable to impotency in words and deeds for the just cause. I believe Mr. I. A. will have to wait probably indefinitely to find the Arya Samajists degenerated to such meekness and non-violence as to tolerate any unjust and malicious remarks about their religion and religious propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. P.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, June 27).

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3838-21—Jamsetji R and D. Tehelram Girdhardas v Lalji Dayal and others, Mulla and M. Forbes and Co.

2609-23—Mulla and M. Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Bhaishanker K and G.

3041-21—Hiralal Th and Co. K F Shroff and Co v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4023-21—Pathare and Co. Mohanlal Ugarchand v Soorchand Kevaldas and others, Jamsetji R and D.

1599-21—Amarchand and M. B N Lang and another v Adamally Huseinbhai, M B Chothia.

347-22—M B Chothia, Adamali Huseinbhoy v Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Amarchand and M.

3491-21—Purnanand G and J. Nanalal Morarji Dave v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Ramanlal and H.

2075-21—Pandia and Co, Devsi Harpal v Halabhai Umedchand, Manilal and K.

3861-21—Hiralal Th and Co. Ramanlal Jamnadas v Chaganlal Bhaidas, Petell and E.

4172-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co. vs Popatlal Poonamchand, Edglow G W and Co.

4173-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co vs Popatlal Poonamchand, Edglow G W and Co.

4174-21—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co vs Papatlal Poonamchand, Edglow G W and Co.

4261-21—Edglow G W and Co, Shariff Hasham and Co vs. Reuben Elliahn Ami, Wadia G and Co.

4246-21—Unwalla P and P. Sulleman Noormahomed and Co. vs. Abdul Karim Lal Mahomed, Jehangir and S

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

585-24—Patell and E, Haji Ismail Ahmed Porebundervalla v Syel Imtiazhusein Mehdi Husein and anr, Shroff and L.

SHORT CAUSE.

4597-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukh Gordhandas v Mathur Chagan, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSE.

401-20—Shamrao M and H. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H. Nandlal Manekchand and another, vs Anant Narayen Devalaliker and another, M B Chothia.

LONG CAUSES.

401-20—Shamrao M and H. The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

935-24—Payne and Co, Poospramnal Goolji Shinghani v The Official Assignee of Bombay and ors.

120-24—Little and Co. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v Merwanji Bomanji Casinath.

1022-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotam Vithaldas Balkrishna Keroba Mantri.

1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Harsey and Co v Mohanlal Devchand Javeri, Mulji T and Co.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Kursondas Natha and ors v D B Silva and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

1144-24—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazar Co v Thakar Lalji J Sooverji and anr, Edbelow G W and Co.

530-23—Thakordas and D. Vinayak Ganesh Kirlosker v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil and another, Manilal and K.

1771-24—Chitnis K and M, Vasantrao Pundlik Dhumalkar v Mukund Ramchandra Laud and another, Smetham B and L.

737-24—Madhowji and Co, Hitimbai Gulamhusein v Padamsey Nurserbhai.

287-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Siva Nakhva and others v Manjunath Kison, Relo and Co.

864-24—Hiralal and Co. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Gorakhporewala v Jehangirji Dinshaw Umrigar and others, Chitnis K and M.

535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakerdas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

1344-24—Tyabji D and Co, Ghelabhai Bhagwandas and others v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Casum v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Casum v Noormahomed Soomar and ors.

768-24—Sabnis G and Co. The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd. vs Kader Husein Meherally, Mohile P and G.

1280-24—Wadia G and Co, Manockji Shapurji Vachha vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Minochher Homji and another, Chitnis K and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1932/20591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.

1098-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Abdul Gani Adamji and anr v The G I P Railway Company, Little and Co.

2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.

2300/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.

4713-21—Madhowji and Co. Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

5363-21—Raghavayya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.

3951-22—Kanga and S. Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arieo, Surveyor and Co.

9-23—Captain and V. Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.

4933-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghu Mirza and M.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.

4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mobile P and G.

4797-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.

5858-22—Purnanand Cl and J Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

1553-23—Manilal and K. Waman Krishna Nigudker v Mathuradas Topan.

3403-23—Amin and D. Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.

4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.

5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1167-21—Craigie B and C, Bexler Macehtor and Co Ltd v Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

1345-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and anr, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

2482-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Abu Baker Usman v Rahimbhai Ahmed and anr, Dabholker and J.

1752-20—Tyebji D and Co, Goswami Shri Madhusudan Lalji Vrijlalji Maharaj v Nagardi Samsudin Lokhandwala and anr, Chitnis K and M.

1328-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Khura Shaji Kaisha Ltd v Premchand Tribhowan and Co, Payne and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

1800-21—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Mulakhram Dhamuka, Kanga and Co.

2435-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jetashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jhunsingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2904-21—Malvi M R and Co, Tirathdas Loonidharram, vs Abibhai Chagla, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1292-23—Ferreira and V. Braza Fernandes v Marie F C Fernandez and anr, M B Chothia, Little and Co.

2639-23—Motichand and D, Chotalal Kothari and Co., v Latiff Gani, Matubhai J and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hargowandas Tulsidas, Maneckbai widow and another, Shroff and L.

FOR HEARING ISSUE OF COMPROMISE.

4747-23—Unwalla P and P. Parvatibai widow and another v Vithal Gopal Bhurke and another, Shah and Ch.

SHORT CAUSE.

4026-23—Unwalla P and P. Atmaram Ganesh Barekar v Parvatibai widow and others, Pandia and Co., Shah and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jesswantiti Vadilal, Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Jaharmal Uttamchand, vs Bhamanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

614-20—Amin and D, Bhamanidas Teckchand, vs Messrs Joharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

2962-19—Kanga and Co, Passumal Harbhagwandas, Mussa Abdulla and another, Matubhai J and M.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co, Jivraj Balu Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd, and another, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3263-20—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Pragji Ladha, Mulla and M.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrathi Ging and Wvg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5527-23—Malvi M R and Co, The Century Flour Mills Co Ltd v Pandurang Vinayakrao Joshi, Shroff and L.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1244-23—Captain and V. Monji Vehi v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.

278-24—Manohar and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

3914-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand Cl and J.

691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.

24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd, v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.

678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.

851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chhapa v Shariff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholkar and J.

1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sheshnath Sitaram v Waman Ganpatrao Pitale, Crawford B and Co.

4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and anr v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

5164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Aga v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

5144-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and anr, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.

829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 26, 1924.)

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council has re-recognised provisionally the appointment of Mr. Eugen Stelle as Consul for Austria at Bombay.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council has recognised the appointment of Dr. Amadeu da Silva as Acting Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the 1st August 1924.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Judge and Session Judge of Bijapur, is appointed to be also temporarily Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur Sessions Division. It is also directed that he shall try at Sholapur the cases of bribery against Mr. B. N. Hublikar, which have been committed to the Sessions Court of Sholapur.

Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy is appointed to be a member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors, vice Mr. H. P. Mody, resigned.

Mr. Ramrao Venkatrao Kewshik, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is to do duty as temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Subhaji Gururao Patil, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on relief, is to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mrs. D. Lamb is continued in the post of Lady Superintendent of the Women's and Children's work in the settlement under the control of the Criminal Tribes Settlements Officer, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 7th April, 1924, the date of her passing the Higher Standard examination in Kanarese.

Mr. B. B. Kunte, a First Class Subordinate Judge, is allowed to prefix, to the leave granted to him, the summer vacation of the Courts in the Ahmednagar District for the year 1924.

Mr. G. Y. S. T. Farrant, M.C., of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 15th November 1924, or the date of his relief, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for two months.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik.

Mr. E. L. Thurley is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Karachi Town, and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind (on probation).

Mr. Burhankhan Ismailkhan Lodi is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Upper Sind (on probation).

Mr. Ghulam Hussein Kadirbad Khan Agha is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Lower Sind (on probation).

Mr. G. R. G. Shipp is to act as Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Karachi Town, and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Thurley on deputation (on probation).

Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed to act as Director of Development, vice Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., on leave.

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., is to act as Secretary to Government, Development Department, Deputy Director of Development and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. M. B. Arte, Librarian, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted study leave from 20th June 1924, to 31st July 1925, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1924 to the leave.

The Collector of Bombay is appointed to be 'ex-officio' President of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission for the period ending the 31st December 1925, vice the Director of Industries whose post has been abolished.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Medical Officer, Special Prison Hospital, Thana, has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the afternoon of 8th May 1924.

Major A. N. Thomas, I.M.E., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave by one month and sixteen days on medical certificate.

The services of Captain J. M. Shah, M.B.E., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., has been granted leave on average pay for three months and a half with effect from the 15th June 1924.

Mr. V. B. Gokhale, L.M. & S., (Bombay), L.R.C. P., M.R.C.S., (Lond.), D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.E., is appointed to act as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, with effect from the 28th April, 1924.

Mr. R. V. Mone, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., is to act as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, in addition to his own duties as Surgical Registrar, B. J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the 25th March, 1924, until relieved by Mr. V. B. Gokhale.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

According to the Annual Report for 1923 there were 151 juviniles in the Reformatory School, Yeravda, their ages ranging from 10 to 17 years. 42 of these juveniles were Mohamedans, 4 brahmins, 11 depressed classes, 7 Lingayats, 4 Christians, and 83 other Hindus. There were 32 admissions during the year as compared with 41 in the previous year. Several guardians applied to the Superintendant of the School for the admission of their wards but such boys could not be admitted under the Reformatory Schools Act.

The behaviour of the boys was satisfactory and showed an appreciable improvement. There were only 27 offences involving 24 boys and relating mainly to breaches of discipline. The health of the inmates continued to be good on the whole, the number of in-patients in the school hospital was 127.

Carpentry, smithy, painting and upholstering work, book-binding, gardening and agriculture were taught in the school. The hundred and forty-eight boys actually residing in the school were employed as follows:—

26 in carpentry, 16 in smithy, 24 in painting, 16 in book-binding and 56 in gardening or agriculture. All the workshops were busy in executing outside orders, e.g., making or repairing furniture, repairing or upholstering carriages, painting and varnishing motors, etc., and binding books and registers.

The market garden of the school was made to supply seasonal vegetables for the school and fodder for the school bullocks, while the flower garden yielded fruits and flowers. The total earnings from these two gardens amounted to Rs. 1,711-4-0 of which articles worth Rs. 1,151-4-0 were consumed by the school, while flowers, vegetables, etc., worth Rs. 560 were sold to the public.

MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

The gross maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 41,795, while the earnings of the school were Rs. 3,434. The net cost to Government for the upkeep of this institution was thus Rs. 38,361.

For the first time in the life of the school a Prize Distribution ceremony was held in the Central Hall of the School on 30th August 1923, when Mr. G.W.Hatch, I.C.S., M.L.C., Commissioner, Central Division, presided and Mrs. Hatch distributed prizes to successful students. This function has proved very useful in giving an impetus to boys in their work, and it is hoped to make it an annual one. Moral instruction was given in the school room once a week as before, and the opportunity was taken to speak to the boys on moral topics at the time of general inspections by the Superintendant. The playground proved very useful in helping character-building as boys received practical lessons in co-operation, control of temper, obedience, cheerfulness, etc.

28 boys were discharged on the expiry of their term of detention and efforts were made to secure employment for discharging juveniles.

It is interesting to note that out of 95 boys discharged during the triennium 1920-22, only 8 were re-convicted and 12 are untraceable, while the remaining boys are occupied in trades or otherwise.

"THE BERAR QUESTION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see that my friend Hakim Ajmal Khan, himself a Swarajist, has supported me and urged that the Swarajists should take up the cause of the restoration of Berar but I would have been happier if one of my prominent Hindu Swarajist friends or colleagues like Pundit Motilal Nehru, if not Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya himself, had lent his support and thus saved the question from becoming a Hindu and Muslim question. In the Assembly Muslims (my own first speech in the Assembly was in favour of our Sikh brothers' grievances) and Hindus alike made common cause for the sake of Nationalism in support of the Sikhs although we all knew that the main plank of their platform was the bringing back to his throne the dethroned Maharaja of Nabha and although most of us knew what sort of an autocrat the Maharaja was and what personal character he had. Not only the Swarajist Muslims but Independent Muslims like Mr. Jinnah (the President of the All-India Muslim League) have also supported the Sikh and the Nabha cause in spite of the fact that we knew that our Muslim brothers in the state are better off under the present regime than they were under the old one. I wish my friend and colleague Mr. Harbilas Sarda, who has angrily and unjustly criticised me in the "Pioneer", did take a note of the attitude of Muslims in the Assembly and even outside of it on the Nabha question where only a *temporary* dethronement of a Sikh ruler was involved and compared it to the attitude of the Hindus on the Berar question where the *Province has been permanently taken away from a Muslim ruler*. So far not one critic has met my arguments. From a Swarajist's standpoint Mr. Sarda can be completely ignored because he prefers British rule "with all its defects" to the Indian rule. In the "Englishman" a critic writes that Berar should not be restored to the Nizam until he offered responsible government to Hyderabad itself. I fail to understand this logic. Different possessions of Britain itself are governed under different systems. I do not say that the question of the system of government in Hyderabad itself should not be raised but it should be raised not with that of Berar but of other Indian states like that of the State where 90 per cent of Muslim population is vainly crying for its rights and privileges due to it or of the State where nobody's honour, life and property are safe or where sacred buildings are freely demolished. The only ground which we Swarajists could have had against the restoration of Berar was that we questioned the *bona-fides* of the Nizam but His Exalted Highness has very wisely left us no opportunity to doubt his *bona-fides* by saying in his letter to the Viceroy that the same instrument which restored Berar to him may confer responsible government (Swaraj) to the Beraris. With the Nizam's manifesto before them the Swarajists and all those Hindus who are free from religious bigotry of the worst type can not but support the Nizam's claim and thus obtain Swaraj at the earliest opportunity for at least one Province of India and by governing it in an ideal manner, under an exemplary system of administration and with a toleration and justice that would infuse full confidence in the minorities, hasten the advent of Swaraj and responsible government in the whole of India including the Indian states.—Yours, etc.

MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI.

Naini Tal, June 24.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain in parts of the Presidency proper including the Indian States. It was not sufficient everywhere. Sowing of Kharig, crops has commenced generally although lands are still prepared for sowing in some places. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water in canals in Sind was not sufficient, but sowing has commenced. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

			Percentage below normal.
Sind	...	...	7 to 32
Gujarat	...	...	28 to 45
Konkan	...	...	29 to 37
Deccan	...	...	23 to 53
Karnatak	...	...	47 to 54

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 14th June 1924, was—On works Satara 423, Bijapur 302; on gratuitous relief Ahmednagar 145, Poona 1,820, Sholapur 533, Satara 1,842, Bijapur 12.

How to Tell

"Every Picture tells a Story."

There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs:—Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing. Sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings. Temporary changes may occur from the food or drink which you take, but if the changed appearance continues, your kidneys are out of order and need help.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills correct and regulate the kidney secretions, stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys and thereby permanently relieve urinary disorder, backache, rheumatism, nervousness, dizziness, and other kidney troubles. There is no more reliable medicine than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

RONUK "Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 6" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 20788.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 161 of Hand Embroidery Machine (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions baby caps slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postage As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAL BROS., 34, B., Brandreth Road, Lahore.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU'S MISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reports of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's reception of wonderful addresses of her eloquent speeches are still coming from South Africa and Rhodesia. The papers of those countries are full of such reports. I am giving below few extracts for your readers' benefit:—

Salisbury, (Rhodesia)— May 13.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed a crowded meeting here, when Sir Charles Coghlan, Prime Minister, who was present, extended a welcome to Mrs. Naidu, and said that in Rhodesia freedom.....was accorded as fully to their Indian fellow-subjects as to any other class of the community. He hoped Mrs. Naidu would convey a message of goodwill from Rhodesia towards the great Empire of which she was representative.

Bulawayo, May 10—Speaking here Mrs. Naidu said her mission was purely selfish—she wanted to see beautiful Rhodesia, she came because she was so very weary of fighting against the betrayal of what she considered to be truly British ideals. She stated she had been to visit the grave of Cecil Rhodes, and added "I took my bouquet of carnation which had been my welcome to Rhodesia, and I laid my tribute and the tribute of my happy people in Rhodesia at the feet of Cecil Rhodes. Proceeding Mrs. Naidu recalled Mr. Rhodes' famous phrase "equal rights for all civilized men" and said that the sentence linked him up with the greatest idealists of India.

At a reception given to Mrs. Naidu in Durban, among the many Europeans present was Dr. Francois the Deputy-Mayor of Durban who said.....that the Indians were not only bone of Mrs. Naidu's bone and flesh of her flesh but of his also. (Cheering.)

Escort (Natal)—Mrs. Naidu made a short stay here, and received a hearty welcome, a large crowd of Europeans and Indians being assembled. Mr. R. M. Drummond briefly welcomed her, hoping her visit would be beneficial to the Europeans and Indians.

Sunday the 27th April was a day to be long remembered by those privileged to be present at the meetings addressed by Mrs. Naidu. It was a round of wonderful addresses each possessing its own particular note of appeal and each equally strong in its intensity. The programme was roughly Tongaat (Natal) 10 a.m. Umgeni, 12-30 p.m. Hindu Temple 2-30 and Rooi Kopjes 4 p.m.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mrs. Naidu who paid to New Castle a visit when she received a great ovation on her arrival. She addressed a particularly large gathering of the Indian community in St. Oswald's School. Councillor W. M. Goodwin presided. After the President's welcome speech, Mrs. Naidu delivered an eloquent and lengthy address.

The above given are only few of the reports. The readers should know that they are very very incomplete.—Yours etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said that the G.I.P. Railway has issued an attractive booklet containing picturesque views of many parts of India with the object of attracting visitors from America and Europe. If the railway company will also take a little trouble to include into this attractive booklet the view, which will not be of course picturesque, of the state of the third class passengers in its local train it would be an attractive and edifying picture to the American and European public if not the visitors of the Indian third class passengers woes and hardships. Since the break out of monspon the third class passengers do not know what a dry seat is in the railway compartments. From one end of the carriage to the other the sight is of leaking roof drenching the seats and the floor, which are full of mud and ruck. The local passengers who are mostly clerks coming from the suburbs have therefore to pass their time standing or seating on some newspaper or cloth thus protecting their clothes with umbrellas on their heads quite open. This procedure does not inflict inconvenience on them only but also on their fellow passengers and at times there is no wonder if it brings about breach of peace by some possessing erratic temper. To add to all these hardships the petty vendors and beggars keep on their march to and fro and of course it is not their business if they dash along the standing passengers or stampede their feet thus adding still more mud to their shoes and clothes. Recently the railway company had shown a railway film in Bombay as a part of a publicity campaign and if they try this scene too I am sure it would attract a very great crowd in the Wembly Exhibition with remarkable results.—Yours, etc.

DISTRACTED PASSENGER.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SIAM

about

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

In Siam, as in other countries throughout the world, Baby's Own Tablets are the trusted children's remedy in many homes. Here is what Mr. Ro Suh Sau, of the Siam Electricity Co., 1095, Song Ward Road, Bangkok, says about them:—

"Formerly my four children were constantly suffering from one ailment or another such as fever, colic and constipation. But of late none of them has been ill, and I attribute this to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. One of my boys had an especially bad teething period, but Baby's Own Tablets proved invaluable in soothing him and relieving the pains."

For infants and young children of every age and clime Baby's Own Tablets are equally helpful and health-restoring in cases of infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, vomiting, colds, croup, teething troubles. They sooth the nerves, expel worms, quickly bring restful sleep in a perfectly natural way, are guaranteed absolutely safe and free from opiates, narcotics, or other harmful drugs. Chemists sell them at 14 as. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—
Navratan Girdhar & Co., A.M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

THE SCRIPTURE AND THE PROPHETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to thank Mr. Shivam for his citations from the Gita. I am glad to see that the Gita, like the Quran, forbids the worship of stars and elements. The former says "They whose wisdom hath been rent away by desires go forth to other shining ones, resorting to various observances according to their own natures." "They who worship the shining one, go to the Shining Ones; to the Ancestors go the Ancestor-worshippers, to the Elements go those who sacrifice to Elements, but my worshippers come to me." And again, "To those men who worship Me along thinking of no other,.....I bring full security." The Quran says, "And of His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Worship not the Sun, neither the Moon; but worship God who created them; if it be Him you serve." "Your God is one God; there is no God but He, the merciful, the compassionate The Shining Ones of the Gita are called the "setting ones" in the Quran, to show that what is made to rise and set is subject to a higher power and defective, hence not fit to be worshipped, worship being the exclusive right of God, the only Perfect Being.

Both the Gita and the Quran require men to sacrifice animals. The former says, "I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices, and also the Lord." The latter says, "So pray to thy Lord and make a sacrifice." "Wherefore mention the name of God over them (the victims).....and when they fall down eat of them and feed him who is content (with what is given him, without asking) and him who asketh." "Their meat will never reach God nor their Blood but your piety will reach Him (i.e. is acceptable to Him.)"

I hope the above verses will enable my Hindu brothers to see the object for which animal sacrifice is instituted in Islam.

Islam strictly forbids its followers to slay an animal to conciliate any one, dead or alive, saint or satan.

I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Shivam what the Hindu scriptures teach about Prophets According to the Quran faith in all the Apostles of God is essential; (see chap. IV, and 150-151 verses)

In his English translation of Quran Maulvi Muhammad Ali admits that belief in prophets is essential. He says in a footnote, "Islam requires also the acceptance of all prophets who were raised for the regeneration of men, and hence a denial of any one of the prophets takes a man out of the category of believers and places him among the unbelievers.—Yours etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poorna, June 23.

O'DWYER-NAIR SUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Thus the "Khilafate Gujarati":—

"While we believe that the judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair suit has betrayed the British justice and that Sir Sankaran Nair did not receive justice; yet we cannot, in any way, sympathise with Sir Sankaran Nair. And we cannot agree with the suggestion of some of our contemporaries that Indians should collect funds for him. Nature has, in this, we know, punished him and he must bear it. He wrote his book only to pleasg the Government: and he was allowed by the Government to use Government documents freely. Sir Sankaran Nair was a strong opponent of Mahatma Gandhi and he was an open enemy of the N. C. O movement, and he is up to now. And, therefore, if Indians will help him it will mean that an open enemy of India's movement is helped. (To help him is to help Mahatmaji's enemy). Sir Sankaran Nair has reaped as he had sown. Then why should he be helped"?

Sir, I agree with each and every word of the passage. Why should we help our enemy? The judgement will compel Sir Sankaran Nair to remove from his book all the passages referring to Sir Michael; but who will compel him to omit his unjustifiable attacks on Mahatmaji and his movement? Will the Indians' opinion compel him? Let Sir S. Nair's supporters first ask him and oblige him to apologize to Mahatmaji and the public for his vilifications of Gandhi, and then come to us with the suggestion of raising a fund for him. I should like the "Tribune" to note this.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat.

A SUBURBAN GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a resident of Andheri I often go from Andheri to Santa Cruz walking. Now, Sir, there is a spot between Vile Parle and Santa Cruz, the only open spot on that side and it is full of carcasses and bones of dead animals which combined with the marshy soil produce a kind of stench which only the members of the Notified Area Committee can relish. It is impossible for any human being to stand that smell. It is hard to think that this nuisance has not come to the notice of the authorities. What then prevents them from removing it? Do they went to deprive the residents of the suburbs of even such a cheap recreation as walking? If it is negligence and carelessness, I would like to point out, that there is such a thing as human nose which is incapable of tolerating such unbearably horrible smell. I hope steps will be taken to prevent people from throwing such things by the side of a public road. This will render a pleasant walk possible for all those who use that road.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTI.

Andheri, June 23.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

MR. SHINDE AT VAIKOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just returned to my headquarters here from my recent tour through out the South-West Coast Malabar, Cochin and Travancore; and I understand that certain wrong reports in some Madras Dailies viz., that I was prevented by the Vaikom Police from entering the prohibited areas at that place, have caused some criticism in the press and also some disturbance of feelings among the Brahma World. Not being a constant reader of newspapers I have no exact idea of the extent of misunderstanding in this respect. A correction already appears in some Madras Dailies; but as I understand some misunderstanding still prevails in the Bombay Presidency, all that I can do in justice to all concerned in this matter is to request you to kindly publish the fact that neither the police nor any body prevented me from carefully inspecting the prohibited areas. The Police on the contrary supplied information to my enquiries with due courtesy. But when personally interviewing the Diwan of Travancore at Trivandrum he told me that the question of entry of Brahma converts from "Untouchable" classes was still receiving the consideration of his Government, I had to inquire of him if the information already supplied to me by the Police authorities at Vaikom to the effect that such converts would be prevented was authoritative. On this the Diwan advised me to write to him for further information, and promised to do what he could under the circumstances. As the whole affair is still under the consideration of the state I need not say just now anything on it.—Yours, etc.

V. R. SHINDE.

Mangalore Brahma Samaj,
Kodial Bail P. O.
South Canara, June 20.

LAND-LORDS AND TENANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. G. Tulsidas certainly deserves congratulation for the boldness with which he has come out to defend the lost case of the landlords. It is not quite correct to say that I am one who "takes a brief for thict enants," because I am myself a tenant. I would certainly curse myself if ever chance forces me "to step into the shoes of one whom he criticises," because I know it practically that at least in Bombay many of those I have criticised are greedy. Further I hold the view strongly that none has a right to possess more than what is required by him in this world to live contentedly.

Mr. Tulsidas' remarks regarding the prevailing scale of rents, I am sorry he has not carefully read my letter. I consider it unfair to fix rents of houses proportionate to the reported investments of the landlord and the space area. I pleaded here for equity and justice. I wished human beings to consider themselves more human than beings, appraise the possible capacity of the probable future tenants that may come into reside and then so to fix rents as would not cut the sap off the root and the branch. Mr. G. Tulsidas does certainly lack broader vision to realise this.

Tenants "don't want to make use of" the rooms, not because they "want to harass the house owners" but because the rooms are in fact unfit for human habitation. Men are born to live in this world contentedly and if because of forced poverty, the landlords desire the tenants to submit themselves to a process of slow decay not only of themselves but even their progeny, it simply proves that the landlords have clean forgotten the existence of a Higher Power than those below.

What I wrote was not mere propaganda to extend the Rent Act at the expense of the house owners but actual facts occurring every day of our existence at the very tip of our noses. Those who have eyes can see provided they do not refuse to see.—Yours, ets.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 25.

A serious riot took place on the 25th instant at a place, about two miles from Canning, in 24 Paraganas, between the local Mahomedans and Peshawaris resulting in ten of the latter being injured. Ten armed Policemen in charge of a European Inspector were sent from Alipore and they dispersed the crowd. The cause of the riot is not yet known.—A. P.

"BUCK UP" PLEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is something rotten in the State of Denmark. Otherwise, how to account for the absence of some of the Nationalists from the recent Corporation meeting where Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai described in lurid terms the invasion of Municipal Primary Schools by Politics. Will the present leader of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party and its Chief whip please shake off their indifference and, though it rains cats and rats, see that the party musters strong in the Corporation Hall when such important subjects are discussed?

Secondly, I was astonished to see a councillor who is a representative of the depressed classes sitting in the meeting dumb and mute when the Rao Bahadur made a display of his antics against the Tamil Primary School conducted by the Corporation for the Tamil Depressed Class children at Dharavi. Will Mr. Nikaljay kindly explain why he was a silent witness to this Rao Bahadur's undignified attack against something which was rightly the dues of his Tamil brethren? Perhaps the Bombay Depressed classes care only for themselves and like to leave in the lurch their Tamil brethren resident in Bombay? If so, Mr. Nikaljay may be proved of his silence on that occasion, though it will not add an iota to our estimation of him. I can assure Mr. Nikaljay and the Rao Bahadur that the Tamil Depressed classes at Dharavi did actually run the School themselves for sometime before the Corporation took it up, and if in the future Rao Bahadurs and others of their ilk betray their trust, our Depressed Tamil brethren at Dharavi will not drown themselves in the Mahim Creek, but will show something of their mettle to surprise those who detested them at heart.

Lastly, allow me please to explode the fallacy which Rao Bahadur Pai took pains to manufacture when he stated that the Corporation took over the Tamil School started by Congressmen. The fact is that the Tamil Depressed brethren at Dharavi themselves conceived the idea of starting a school for their children, who number hundreds in that locality, and then only did they approach Mr. Natarajan to open it formally. Thereafter a Managing Committee of the residents of that very locality was formed to conduct the school, with Mr. Natarajan, the only "Congressman", as its President. The school was first sought to be conducted by voluntary subscription raised by the residents themselves, and if Mr. Natarajan has committed any crime it is just his approaching the Schools Committee to relieve those poor persons of this burden. Will the Rao Bahadur now admit his mistake committed in ignorance and apologise publicly to the Depressed Tamil brethen of Dharavi in the next meeting of the Corporation?—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, 23/6/24.

SODALITY OF ST. ALOYSIUS.

SILVER JUBLEE

The Silver Jubilee of the Sodality of St. Aloysius Gonzaga was celebrated by the Sodalists on Sunday, 22nd June 1924 by a Thanksgiving Mass and General Communion at 8 a.m., at the Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra, and after the morning service the members under the Director, Rev. Fr. M. Baptista met at the St. Aloysius School Hall for refreshments, general meeting and election of office-bearers for the ensuing year.

In the evening a group photograph of the Sodalists was taken out. At 5-30 p.m. the evening service was held consisting of Rosary, Litany, Sermon by Rev. Fr. John A. Gomes, one of the founders of the Sodality, Te Deum and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The members with their families and others met for a Social in the School Hall under the Presidentship of their Rev. Director and Vicar. The Social was a great success mainly due to the energetic Secretary, Mr. Lawrence Amara and the brother Sodalists.

The St. Paul's Band was in attendance throughout the Jubilee celebrations under Mr. Jos. Amara, Bandmaster.

COCOGEM

COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised. Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY

Sold Everywhere.

Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

Nowroji Hormusji & Co.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Four illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H
Tatapuram, Cochin State.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,

Proprietors.

Dalal Trading Co.,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

The Watch for Sportsmen—

THE "EXTRA"

NICKEL SILVER — Rs. 48
18-ct GOLD — „ 165
Guaranteed 4 Years

"That's right, my boy" says Mr. Neverlate. "Your choice of a WEST END WATCH shows you are as keen on having a reliable time-keeper on your wrist as you are upon having a reliable partner on the tennis court."

"WEST END WATCHES have never been beaten. They do not give a single point away to any other watches in the World."

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Catalogues FREE on request

VENOLA

Cures all poisonous, mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure. Price Rs. 4-8-0, Venola, Postage extra, also can be had from all the Chemist and Oilmanstores.

This dread disease, Syphilis, which is originated from youthful indiscretion and thoughtlessness when it gets into the system and manifests itself in its characteristic form, can't be got out of system so easily, by administering medicines of the quacks It requires careful attention and a good medicine which is really able to restore the system to its former state. If neglected this fatal disease often plays havoc on the system and stamps its seal on the descendants of that unfortunate being, (those who were born during this state of life.)

Venola effectually cures all venereal and mercurial ulcers in all its stages, irradicates it from the system within a week, no matter how old or advanced the disease is. It effects a miraculous cure within 48 hours.

Cure is guaranteed or the full value refunded on agreement.

J. N. HARRISON & CO.,
Agents P. Box 418. Bombay. Calcutta and Bombay.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

Lal-imli
Pure Wool
Lohis

The ideal light weight covering for hot weather nights. You will find in Lalimli Lohis exactly what you require for your comfort and protection from sudden changes in temperature.

In a variety of shades and qualities.

No. 60	Lohis	108"x50"	Rs. 17/0/-	each.
No. 3	„	9'x4½'	Rs. 9/6/-	„
No. 26	„	106"x50"	Rs. 8/0/-	„
No. 26	„	90"x45"	Rs. 6/4/-	„
No. 200	„	106"x50"	Rs. 6/12/-	„
No. 26 Check	Lohis	106"x50"	Rs. 9/0/-	„
No. 240 Green Bordered	Lohis	100"x50"	Rs. 6/12/-	„

LALIMLI IS 100% PURE WOOL

Lalimli Pure Wool manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Blankets, Underwear, and Hosiery of every description. We shall be happy to send you samples and particulars on application.

Everything made of pure wool for every occasion.

LALIMLI
PURE WOOL

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS, Co.,
(Branch of the British India Corporation, Ltd.,)
CAWNPORE.

SMOKE
CAPSTAN
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
and TOBACCO

TOBACCO
OBTAINABLE IN THREE STRENGTHS.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON.

Illustrated
Sunday Edition
of
"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable
SUNDAY PAPER
IN INDIA

CONTAINS
Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A Bombay Diary.	Scientific Miscellany.
The World of Sport.	Nature Notes.
Auction Bridge of To-day.	Short Story.
Literature and Art.	Woman's Page etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

KURWA & KAJIJI,
Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

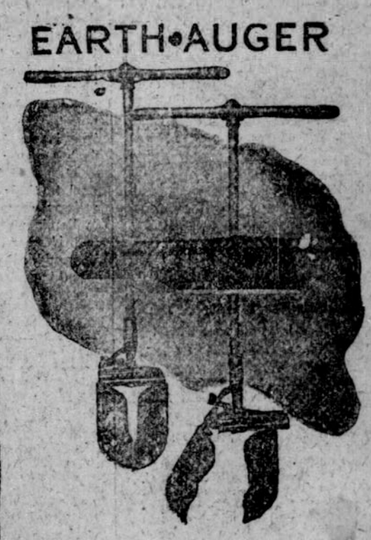
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Engineers' & Contractors'
TOOLS
of every description.

Inquiries and correspondence invited.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:
142-44 Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY.

Telegram: KAYENKAY.
Telephone No. 2063.

EARTH-AUGER



Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.